

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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FEBRUARY 1950

NO. 2



Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 7

FEBRUARY 1950

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

| | Page |
|--|------|
| The Oscar S. Straus Papers. KATHARINE E. BRAND | 3 |
| Burma's Gift to America. CECIL C. HOBBS | 7 |
| Current National Bibliographies, III | 11 |

ANNUAL REPORTS

Orientalia:

| | |
|---|----|
| China. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL | 17 |
| South Asia. HORACE I. POLEMAN | 22 |
| Southeast Asia. CECIL C. HOBBS. | 25 |
| Japan. EDWIN C. BEAL, JR. | 30 |
| Near East. DOROTHY STEHLE. | 34 |
| Hebraica. LAWRENCE MARWICK | 39 |
| Slavica. JOHN T. DOROSH | 43 |

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Librarian of Congress*

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The Oscar S. Straus Papers¹

PERSONAL papers that become a part of the holdings of the Library of Congress are presumed to relate in one way or another to the diplomatic, political, economic, social, scientific, or literary history of the country. The papers of Oscar S. Straus might well be included in more than one such classification. He was most widely known in his own time in connection with his diplomatic career; but it is probably for his practical and vigorous idealism, his continuing devotion to the concept of religious and racial tolerance, that Straus will be longest remembered.

Born in Bavaria in 1850, Straus was brought to America as a young child and educated in Georgia and in New York. After graduating in 1873 from Columbia Law School, he spent some eight years in court work which he then gave up to join other members of his family in business, becoming a member of the firm of L. Straus and Sons. He played an active part in the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 and three years later Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey, a post to which he was returned in 1898 by President McKinley. His interest in foreign affairs was deepened by membership (beginning in 1902) on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Brought into the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt as Secretary of Commerce and Labor in 1906, Straus held that position for some two and a half years. In the spring of 1909 he returned to Turkey for the third time, now as the first Amer-

ican Ambassador to that country, though by his own wish the duration of this third mission was brief. In 1919 he served as chairman of the Paris Committee of the League to Enforce Peace. Within the same year he became a member of President Wilson's Second Industrial Conference.

Straus' personal papers, now in the Library of Congress by gift of the Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association,² fill 43 containers (about 20 linear feet) and number approximately 8,500 pieces. They include unbound correspondence and other papers, 1856-1926; letterbooks covering most of the period from 1873 to 1909; and diaries or "random notes" of Straus' first, second, and third missions to Turkey, with similar records of his service as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and his activities from 1909 onward. There are also some 21 scrapbooks carefully prepared to preserve press accounts and comments on Straus' public activities, a number of photographs, and manuscripts of his published books and articles. The papers constitute a useful acquisition in the field of American history and diplomacy, and a mine of illuminating material for the biographer. Moreover they supplement and are supplemented by other large contemporary manuscript groups in the Library of Congress—the papers of Presidents under whom Straus served in various capacities, of fellow cabinet members, of old friends, and of other outstanding members of the Jewish race.

For the biographer, Straus' own early

¹ Originally published in the *Record of the Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association*. N. Y., 1949. Reprinted, with slight changes, by permission of the Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association.

² With the additional gift of funds for the indexing and calendaring of the papers. This work has now been completed. An alphabetical index has been prepared, and a chronological calendar and cross index, all on 3 x 5 cards.

letters and manuscripts will have keen interest. College essays have been preserved, many of them showing a somewhat serious turn of mind. In one, called "Israel Still Lives," may be seen a clear reflection of the religious teachings of Straus' father and of the passionate interest in justice and freedom which filled so much of Oscar Straus' later life:

"But to America," he wrote thus early, "belongs the complete emancipation of the Jews, to her free and tolerant spirit, to her noble and virtuous example which gave to all nations, an example worthy of the genius of her founder and the generosity of her people. No more does Israel long to live in the land of Jerusalem the home of her forefathers, she prays for the prosperity and welfare of America a land where Justice is God and equality is law."

While Straus' adopted country has not yet entirely lived up to this early encomium, many steps taken in that direction may be traced directly to the man this boy became, whose faith was equalled only by his determination to set forward the cause of religious and racial tolerance.

For the biographer, too, there will be found repeated evidences of the closely knit family life so characteristic of the Jewish race. The correspondence between Oscar Straus and his two older brothers, Nathan and Isidor, is remarkably revealing in this regard, especially the letters of Isidor, "whose attitude toward me, his youngest brother, was always more like that of an affectionate father than a brother."³

Isidor's letters, written during his brother's first mission to Turkey, contain a delightful blend of serious matter and humor. To a remarkable extent, the family was behind its young diplomat—with money, with support, with family news and political information from home, and with wholesome advice on small and large

matters. When Oscar worried, as have a good many others in his position, over the discrepancy between the salaries paid by his Government to its representatives abroad and the expenses incurred by those representatives, Isidor repeatedly assured him that financial matters need cause no concern. "Take care of the Turks and the dollars will be looked after in N. Y."⁴

And in response to these fatherly screeds, Oscar wrote of his problems and his successes, his personal affairs, and his quiet confidence in his own ability to do the job.

In the year 1887, when Straus was first appointed Minister to Turkey, he began to keep careful notes which, together with his correspondence from that time onward, will interest both biographer and historian. The diaries relating to the three Near Eastern missions are extremely valuable not only for their illumination of matters at issue between the two countries—the rights of American missionaries in Turkey, the interpretation of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1830 regarding jurisdiction over American citizens, and so on—but also for their colorful descriptions of diplomatic and social affairs in Turkey at the time, and the relations between American officials and other members of the diplomatic corps in Constantinople.

The new Minister, in 1887, did not take his job lightly.

"Before me hangs the portrait of the Chief Magistrate," he wrote to his predecessor on May 31st, "as a constant reminder that a 'public office is a *public* trust.' " And a few days later he assured another correspondent: ". . . I have not come here to loaf or have a good time, but to devote myself earnestly and energetically to the duties of the position."⁵

Straus' concern with freedom in the large sense, always a part of his thinking, is

⁴ December 10, 1887, and other letters of the same period.

⁵ June 3, 1887, to Charles R. Miller of the *New York Times*.

³ Oscar S. Straus. *Under Four Administrations*. P. 211.

evident in many of the papers of this period:

"I am happy to know that in the vast empire of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the Israelites enjoy all rights and privileges equally with other non-Moslem subjects. As the representative of the United States of America and as an Israelite I shall look with much concern and deep satisfaction upon the continuance and extension of this just and humane spirit of toleration, so that no one shall suffer or be prejudiced in the peaceful pursuits of life and happiness by reason of his race or religion."⁶

And Straus' letter of resignation, after the defeat of President Cleveland at the polls, is characteristic of the man:

"Whatever success may have resulted from my efforts in discharging the duties incumbent upon me, in protecting American interests and in inducing the Government of this Empire to exercise a broader toleration towards American schools and educational work, is the best acknowledgment I can make to you in gratitude for the trust and confidence you reposed in me . . ."⁷

Space does not permit any detailed reference to the diaries and correspondence covering the second and third Turkish missions, but the student will find these of equal interest. Straus' brief service in the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt, like the diplomatic years, has been carefully documented in notes, correspondence, and scrapbooks in which he evidences his concern with immigration matters in general, and especially with the problems set up by Japanese mass immigration to the Pacific Coast.

In the later diary notes the famous Speyer dinner of September 5, 1914, at which Von Bernstorff and Straus discussed peace possibilities is recounted, with the chain of activities set up thereby. Straus' many interviews through the years with

Presidents of the United States and other public men are transcribed in considerable detail. His account of a luncheon with Theodore Roosevelt on February 2, 1917, about two months before the entrance of the United States into World War I, is of some present interest:

. . . I asked Roosevelt what would he do if he were President—in view of Germany's submarine blockade. He said he would promptly assemble our fleet, he would place our marines on the interned German ships and thus show Germany we were in dead earnest and that unless she withdrew her announced purposes of sinking merchantmen without observing the rules of civilized war we would promptly take steps to protect our rights, etc.

He stated if we continued backing down we would be like China without any rights other nations would respect. In fact, he said because of Wilson's methods should war end tomorrow it is quite probable there would be an alliance between Germany, Russia and Japan to dominate the Pacific an alliance aimed at us.⁸

The mission to Paris in 1918, as chairman of the Paris Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, is covered in a separate volume of interesting and valuable notes. Straus took time from his busy life in Paris to describe conferences with Colonel House, with Bourgeois, with President Wilson himself, and with many others whose parts in the making of that uneasy peace will be a subject for controversy for years to come. The story of his proposed religious liberty amendment for the Covenant of the League, so entirely in line with his life-long convictions, is told; and conferences with eminent Jews on the moot question of Zionism and on associated problems are reported.

Straus' membership after the war in President Wilson's Second Industrial Conference likewise receives due treatment in the notes and correspondence. The new committee, which followed the somewhat

⁶ June 15, 1887.

⁷ December 8, 1888.

⁸ From Straus' handwritten memorandum, "Luncheon With Roosevelt Friday February 2d 1917 . . ." in his loose-leaf volume of "Random Notes," May 1914 to January 1919, pp. 65-66.

inconclusive earlier industrial conference, would, the President hoped, concern itself with the preparation of plans for the conduct of our industries "with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best effort, that the employer will have an encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class." With this overwhelming objective before it, the Conference accomplished little of an immediate nature, but did publish a report in 1920. Straus was himself well aware of the problems inherent in the situation. "After peace," he said in an interview the force of which is as timely now as it was then, "the next important problem confronting us is that of allaying the industrial unrest that is prevalent everywhere. The same community of spirit that united our people in their patriotic efforts in winning the war points the way to a means of obtaining industrial peace."⁹

Quite aside from the illumination of Straus' own varied activities, his papers include groups of letters any one of which will, in itself, have value for the research student. The correspondence with Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt is extensive, and a considerable number of letters were exchanged with other Presidents from Harrison to Coolidge. The correspondence with Carl Schurz, an old family friend, is illuminating, as is that with John Hay, Lucius Nathan Littauer, and many others.

Throughout the Straus papers there runs a clearly distinguishable thread: concern—active concern—both with the welfare of his people and with their persecutions, in Rumania, in Russia, or wher-

ever such horrors occurred or threatened. His hand can be seen in the protest against the persecution of Rumanian Jews in violation of the treaty of Berlin, in the petition and protests against the Kishineff massacres in the spring of 1903, and in the inquiries made by Theodore Roosevelt in the winter of the same year, that may well have averted further trouble at Odessa. His association with a long list of Jewish benevolences is well known; his conferences with leading Jews, recorded in the course of his European trip in 1913 and 1914, bore lasting fruit; and as has been said, his efforts on behalf of those suffering from intolerance and persecution continued at the Paris Peace Conference.

While many of Straus' papers were used in the preparation of his autobiography, their value is by no means exhausted. Any autobiographical volume of significance represents, of necessity, a choice by the author from among a wealth of possible materials. Here, in the Straus papers, may be found the source material from which other books might have been written: on the development of diplomacy in the last fifty years, on industrial relations in a period preceding and leading into great change, on the history of America's attitude toward the Jewish people (this, especially), on the political philosophy of a man who follows men and principles, rather than parties. Oscar S. Straus might have written these books, as he did others, but for the fact that he was himself more deeply concerned with living them. It remains therefore for the biographer and the historian who come after him to bring these and other studies to life from his papers.

KATHARINE E. BRAND
Manuscripts Division

⁹ *New York Tribune*, December 23, 1919.

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Burma's Gift to America

WITH the presentation to the Library of Congress last June of nearly 600 volumes of Burmese literature as a gift for the people of America from the people of Burma, cultural relations were established between the newly founded Union of Burma and the United States of America. At the same time, in return for this gracious expression of friendship, a reciprocal gift of representative American publications was presented by the Library of Congress to the people of Burma.

The manner in which this exchange came about is a dramatic and unusual story which can only be summarized here. In the course of a trip to Southeast Asia in 1947-48, I discussed with a number of Burmans the interest of the Library of Congress in Burmese publications. As a result, a committee composed of U Wi Mala and U Pyin Ya Wun Tha, members of the All Burma Buddhist Priests Association, and U Nyo Mya, Editor of the Burmese daily *Oway*, organized a campaign to raise funds by public subscription for purchasing as a gift to the American people the Hinayana Buddhist Scriptures in Burmese (the Tripitaka). The campaign was so successful that, in addition to the Tripitaka, it was possible to include a comprehensive collection of Burmese literature and history in the gift.

On November 15, 1948, the auspicious Buddhist holiday of *Tazaungdaing* ("The Feast of the Lights," a festival commemorating the day on which the Buddha rode out of his palace and renounced all his wealth and the world), the first of two presentation ceremonies took place in the large ballroom of the President's official

residence. In the course of his remarks President Sao Shwe Thaik said:

Inter-institutional exchanges of publications and presentations of manuscripts and books have been practiced by all cultured communities . . . next to acquiring a good friend the best acquisition is that of a good book. Looked at in this light, a gift of books betokens goodwill and fellowship between participating countries . . . It has been well said that a house without books is like a room without a light, and that a man should not fail to bring up his children with books if he has the means to buy them. In the same analogy, one of the primary functions which no State should fail to discharge is the providing of facilities by the establishment of libraries . . .

In addition to the civil presentation of the books at the President's House, an impressive religious ceremony of presentation was held at the famous Buddhist Shwedagon Pagoda. Frederick Jochem, Public Affairs Officer of the U.S. Embassy, in his statement of acceptance, said:

. . . America accepts these scriptures in the spirit in which they are offered. We share with you respect for the treasures of the past; for the contributions of all peoples everywhere to the spiritual and intellectual advancement of mankind.

One of the fixed objectives of the Library of Congress is to "possess, in some useful form, . . . the records of other societies, past and present . . . and to . . . accumulate, in original or in copy, full and representative collections of the written records of those societies . . ." This aim, as it pertains to Burma, has been largely fulfilled by the Reverend Sayadaws and the other donors of this invaluable collection of books.

On June 7, 1949, the Library of Congress officially became the depository of Burma's gift to America. U So Nyun, Burma's first Ambassador to America, presented the collection together with three handsomely decorated bookcases made of the

finest Burmese teakwood. The gift was accepted by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, who in turn presented to the Ambassador for the people of Burma a collection of nearly 1,000 volumes dealing with American history and culture.

Upon receiving the American books, U So Nyun stated:

This is indeed a proud day for Burma and a great landmark in the relationship between your country and mine . . . We are happy to give to this Library what we are told will form the finest and most complete collection of Burmese literature in the United States. These sacred books represent and interpret Burma's civilization and culture and all the heritage of the centuries of which we are legitimately proud . . . It is therefore singularly auspicious for the promotion of such understanding that the people of the young Republic of the Union of Burma should have chosen to make this gift of books as one of its first acts in the field of international cultural relationships . . . I consider it a great privilege to be asked to perform this dual function of giving and receiving, in the name of my people, gifts which are of such inestimable value in promoting reciprocity of a cultural interest.

Dr. Evans, when accepting the Burmese books on behalf of the Library, said in part:

The generosity which prompts the Burmese to share with the citizens of the United States the recorded information concerning their culture, religion, and way of life is an important event in the intellectual history of our two nations, and will go far toward ensuring and maintaining mutual understanding. It is my firm conviction that an increased understanding among the peoples of the world will inevitably lead us to world peace and goodwill among men.

I am highly gratified that this Library will thus have one of the finest collections of books dealing with the country of Burma. Because of this gift, there will arise a fresh interest on the part of American scholars in the study both of Buddhism and of the Burmese language.

From this day forward, may there be an ever-increasing sense of mutual understanding and cultural interchange between our respective countries.

The most significant work in the collection is the Tripitaka, the text of which is written in Pali employing the Burmese

cursive script. The three scriptural collections which comprise the Hinayana Buddhist canon are the Wini Pitaka, the Thottan Pitaka, and the Abbidhamma Pitaka, the first of which concerns the discipline and the daily life of the Buddhist clergy; the second is addressed to the laity and consists of five collections of lectures and ethical maxims which describe the religion of Gaudama and his earliest followers; the third contains expositions of the Buddha regarding intricate points of Buddhist psychology and doctrine.

Within the Buddhist scriptures there are 550 *zats*, or accounts of different existences of the Buddhas, particularly of Shin Gaudama, the last Buddha. Ten of these narratives are more distinguished than the rest in popular interest and celebrity; these are presented in the *Thudhammawadi Zatawgyi Sebwe*, which is a part of the collection.

An important historical source book in the collection is the *Hmannan Mahayazawindawgyi*. This was compiled by a group of Burmese scholars who were appointed by King Bagyidaw in 1829 to write a history of the Burmese kings. The name of the record (The Glass Palace Chronicle) was taken from the Palace of Glass in which the learned men made the compilation. The account portrays the activities of the kings from the Tagaung Dynasty through the illustrious Pagan Dynasty. The story of Hinayana Buddhism in Burma during Anawrahta's kingship and the two centuries of pagoda-building which followed is one of the important accounts included in the history.

An outstanding work in the field of linguistics is a Pali dictionary, the *Saddattharatanavali mahapali abidan*, prepared over a period of years by certain eminent Burmese *sayadaws*, scholars in the Pali language. The three large volumes are bound in smooth, buff pigskin leather.

In the field of literature U Kyaw Dun's four-volume monumental work of scholar-

ship, *Myanmsa Nyun Baung: Anthology of Burmese Literature*, is outstanding. Examples of the literary forms (songs, poetry, poetical prose, and prose) written in each of the five periods covered by the work are presented according to their literary excellence in chronological arrangement. These were selected from a large number of books, many of which are as yet unpublished. The author also has rendered an invaluable service by including footnotes explaining antiquated Burmese and Pali words used in the text. Biographical notes on the prominent Burmese authors cited in the text are included in volume one.

Another important reference work in the field of Burmese literature is U Pe Maung Tin's one-volume *Myanmasa sabe thamaing*: (1947). This book is not an anthology but a product of interpretative analysis by one of Burma's foremost scholars.

Included in the collection is a volume in English entitled *The Planned State* by U Ba Han. The author, a professor of law at the University of Rangoon, has studied abroad at Cambridge, Bordeaux, and Freiburg, and was the head of the Burma Special Research Commission and President of the Finance and Economic Board during the Japanese occupation of Burma. The study is an evaluation of the social and economic foundations of the State in the light of conditions in the East Asiatic and Western countries. Among the appendices are lengthy reports of the Commission that went to Siam, Korea, Japan, and other countries in the Far East. The book was donated by U Ba Maw (the brother of U Ba Han) and the Adipadi or Head of the Burma State from 1943 to 1945.

Maha Bodha Win Wuttudawgyi: by U Lin and others is a notable three-volume work which presents an account of the historical development of Buddhism. Although written largely in Burmese, it has numerous quotations from Pali sources throughout the text and in the footnotes.

All the volumes included in the collection are products of modern printing and bookbinding processes. A considerable number were originally printed some years ago at the Zabu Meitswe Pitaka Press and the Thudhammawadi Press in Rangoon, large establishments which employ Western methods. The appearance of the printed page in the Burmese and Pali cursive scripts which is seen in these books is not unusual, but is typical rather of the printing being done in present-day Burma.

Almost all the books are bound fully in leather, the best quality which Burma has to offer. In most instances the leather is jet black with a sleek appearance. Near the base of the spine of nearly every volume in the collection the name of the donor appears in gold. It is interesting to note that many of the books were contributed by family groups, e.g., "U San Kun, Daw Ohn Myint and sons and daughters" or "U Hein Zu and *Zani* [wife] Daw Thein Tin." Following the names is a phrase which indicates that the offering of the book was performed for the purpose of securing *kutho* (merit) in accordance with the Buddhist belief in the Law of Karma. One volume in the collection carries the name of Daw Hkin Gyi and was presented in memory of her husband, the late General Aung San, Premier of Burma until his assassination in July 1947.

Apart from the books bound in leather, there are some 15 or 20 buckram-bound volumes which have highly decorated, gold-embossed covers depicting scenes relating to Buddhist thought and history. Some of the Tripitaka commentaries are bound in these decorative covers.

One of these covers represents a tribute to the Tripitaka, the holy scriptures of Hinayana Buddhism [see illustration]. At the top are two decorative figures with their hands in the *shiko* position as they pay obeisance to the three volumes in the upper center part of the cover—the three

divisions of the Tripitaka. The figure in the center is a male *nat*, a mythical character from the celestial regions with an outspread banner bearing the words *dhamma zedidaw*, the sacred scriptures. The two dragon forms at the lower right and left hand corners are purely decorative. According to Burmese cosmogony the dragon is one of the mythical inhabitants of Mount Myimmo which is situated at the center of the universe.

The cover of another book presents a scene depicting the Buddha at a festival of the *nats* in *nat pyi*, the celestial abode of the *nats*, where he is giving instruction regarding the religious law to the spiritual

beings (*nats*) seated before him [*see illustration*].

According to Verner Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, Burma's gift to America is an "act of goodwill which will aid in promoting a cultural and intellectual understanding between the people of Burma and America, and the books are looked upon by the Library as an outstanding addition for the enrichment of our collection of world literature."

CECIL C. HOBBS
Reference Librarian
for Southeast Asia,
Orientalia Division



DHAMMAPADA ATTHAKAITA PATA (vol. 1), donated by U Ba Pe and Daw Pesa Hmyin.



ABADAN WUTTUDAWGYI (vol. 1), donated by Sir U Thwin, his wife, his son, U San Maung, and his daughter, Daw Kin Kin Gyi

Current National Bibliographies,

III

ON November 25, 1946, the Conference on International Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Exchanges held at Princeton University recommended that suitable agencies in each country throughout the world should be encouraged to publish comprehensive current national bibliographies. The value of selective lists was recognized, but priority was given to bibliographies which should be as comprehensive as possible.

On January 22, 1947, a meeting was held in the Library of Congress to discuss the follow-up of resolutions adopted at the Princeton Conference. At this meeting, it was agreed that the Library of Congress would undertake the preparation of a list of currently published national bibliographies in the form of a revision and expansion of *Current National Bibliographies*, compiled by Lawrence Heyl of the Princeton University Library.

Mr. Heyl's list, published in a preliminary edition by the American Library Association in 1933 and revised in 1942, was confined principally to sources of information concerning publications in the book trade. The scope of the new list has been expanded in an attempt to include the most important sources of information regarding publications of whatever kind.

The first two installments of this list appeared in issues of the *Quarterly Journal* for August and November 1949. Bibliographies for the following countries were included: Australia, Canada, Great Brit-

ain, and the Republic of Ireland (August 1949, pp. 28-33); Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland (November 1949, pp. 14-22). The current installment is devoted to the Hispanic countries. It is expected to conclude the series in two future issues of the *Quarterly Journal*.

The titles which follow were compiled by Dr. Dorothy Dillon, in the course of a research project for the United Nations Library, and by members of the Library of Congress staff. Several titles which are not represented in the Library's collection by recent issues have been included on the basis of reports that publication would soon be resumed.

It is hoped that issuance in this preliminary form will result in further revision and eventually in the publication of a definitive edition. Additions and corrections will be gratefully received by the Editor of the *Quarterly Journal*.

ARGENTINA

Biblos: Órgano oficial de la Cámara Argentina del Libro. Bimonthly. Sarmiento 528, Buenos Aires.

Contains advertisements of leading Argentine dealers. Each issue includes a brief bibliography, classified by subject, of current books received by the library of the Cámara Argentina del Libro, with complete bibliographical data. The last issue of each year includes a cumulative bibliography for the year, arranged by subject and giving author and title only.

BRAZIL

Bibliografia brasileira. Annual. Instituto Nacional do Livro, Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Rio de Janeiro.

A dictionary catalog, with entries under author, title, and subject. Includes bibliographical information and prices. A list of the publishers supplying information is included.

Boletim bibliográfico. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Rio de Janeiro.

A classified list of Brazilian publications, with bibliographical information and an author index.

CHILE

Servicio bibliográfico chileno. Monthly. Zamorano y Caperán, Casilla 362—Compañía 1015, Santiago de Chile.

Lists "books of American interest" published in Chile, arranged by subject. Bibliographical information and prices are given.

COSTA RICA

Boletín bibliográfico. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Apartado Postal 557, San José.

Alphabetical list by author, giving title, publisher, date, pagination, and size. Also lists periodicals and newspapers, giving editor, publisher, size, and issues published during the year covered. Apparently the successor to *Publicaciones nacionales*.

CUBA

GENERAL

Anuario bibliográfico cubano. Annual. Ediciones Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano, Apartado 572, Havana.

A list of Cuban publications and publications relating to Cuba. The alphabetical section is followed by subject lists. Complete bibliographical information is supplied, and an author and subject index is included.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Directorio de revistas y periódicos de Cuba. Annual. Ediciones Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano, Apartado 572, Havana.

The titles are arranged by place of publication, with a subject index. There is also a list of new titles. Full bibliographical details and prices are given.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Anuario bibliográfico dominicano. Annual. Sección de Canje y Difusión Cultural de la Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Bellas Artes. Luis Sánchez Andújar, Casa Editora, Ciudad Trujillo.

Part I: A list of books, pamphlets, and significant articles published in the Dominican Republic, as well as foreign publications relating to the Dominican Republic. Part II: Theses. Part III: Periodicals.

Arrangement of Part I is by subject with an author index. Complete bibliographical information is given except for prices.

MEXICO

Anuario bibliográfico mexicano. Annual. Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico, D. F.

Lists books published in Mexico, as well as foreign publications relating to Mexico. The arrangement is by subject, with an author index. Complete bibliographical information is given, including prices. Not issued since 1945, but a new volume is in press.

Boletín bibliográfico mexicano. Monthly. Librería de Porrúa Hnos., Apartado 7990, Mexico, D. F.

Lists Mexican and foreign books, arranged by subject, with an author index.

PERU

Anuario bibliográfico peruano. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional del Perú, Apartado 2335, Lima.

The first section consists of a list, by subject, of books and pamphlets published in Peru or pertaining to Peru. Complete bibliographical information is given, including prices. There is an author index. The second section is a list of periodicals appearing in Peru, arranged under geographical divisions, under subject, and under the names of publishing bodies.

PORTUGAL

Livros de Portugal; mensário bibliográfico. Monthly. Grémio Nacional dos Editores e Livreiros, Rua da Madalena, 171, Lisbon.

A list of current Portuguese books, giving publisher, prices, and pagination, but usually omitting date and place of publication.

Serviços bibliográficos da Livraria Portugal. Semimonthly. Rua do Carmo, 70, Lisbon.

Classified list with prices, divided into Portuguese publications and foreign.

EL SALVADOR

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional. Three issues yearly. Biblioteca Nacional, 8a. Avenida Norte No. 16, San Salvador.

Contains annual section: "Bibliografía Salvadoreña; publicaciones impresas en El Salvador durante el año —," which lists books, periodicals, and newspapers published in El Salvador during the preceding year. Arrangement is alphabetically by author. Complete bibliographical information except for prices.

SPAIN

Bibliografía hispánica. Monthly. Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, Ferraz 13, Madrid.

Excellent current bibliography with complete

information. Arranged by subject with an author index.

Bibliotheca hispana; Revista de información y orientación bibliográficas. Three times a year. Instituto Nicolás Antonio, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Calle del Duque de Medinaceli 4, Madrid.

Subject list of new books with annotations.

Boletín bibliográfico. Monthly. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Vitrubio 6, Madrid.

Contains lists of new books with full bibliographical information including prices, and publishers' advertisements.

URUGUAY

Anuario bibliográfico uruguayo. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

A list of Uruguayan books and pamphlets arranged by subject, with an author index. The complete bibliographical description is given except for prices. The pages are perforated between entries to permit filing in card catalogs.

VENEZUELA

Anuario bibliográfico venezolano. Annual. Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas.

Books, periodicals, and pamphlets are listed by author and title, with bibliographical description but no prices. Some annotations are included.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

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Orientalia

PUBLICATIONS in the field of Orientalia received during 1949 are the subject of the following reports. With the exception of United States imprints and certain materials that are more appropriately described in other reports appearing regularly in this *Journal* (e.g., law, music, manuscripts), these accounts include significant accessions relating to the peoples and countries of Asia.

The reports have been compiled by the following members of the Orientalia Division:

China: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division.

South Asia (India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Tibet, and Nepal): Horace I. Poleman, Chief, South Asia Section.

Southeast Asia: Cecil C. Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia.

Japan: Edwin C. Beal, Jr., Chief, Japanese Section.

Near East: Dorothy Stehle, Near East Section.

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick, Chief, Hebraic Section.

China

During the four and a half years since the close of hostilities book production, and consequently book buying, in China have been carried on under great handicaps. Writers and publishers have been harassed by lack of paper, by inflation, and by the struggle for a livelihood.

So long as the port cities of China and most of the mainland were under Nationalist control it was difficult for the Library of Congress to obtain literature published

in Communist areas—a rather severe hindrance to scholars desiring to trace the history and development of Communistic thought in China. Happily, in June 1949, the Library acquired nearly 1,000 Communist items—books, periodicals, and maps—published in 1947–48 prior to the Communist drive on South China. Many of these works are pronouncements by the leaders of the movement, items such as the *Hsin min-chu chu-i lun* (The New Democracy) by MAO Tsê-tung, head of the Communist Party. This work, consisting of 15 essays on China's problems, is essentially the counterpart of the *San-min chu-i* (The Three People's Principles) of SUN Yat-sen, which was given so high a place by the Nationalists. The Communist political theorist, LU Shao-ch'i, is the author of a number of small handbooks on the discipline and training of party members. In the field of literature, as one might suppose, Russian novelists are popular, having been made so by such leftist writers as LU HSÜN (CHOU Shu-jên, 1881–1936), TSOU T'ao-fên (TSOU Ên-jun, 1895–1943), T'AO Hsing-chih (1891–1946), and KUO Mo-jo. The recently acquired collection contains many works in the social sciences, but exhibits a palpable dearth in those fields in which China is most deficient, namely the natural sciences and technology.

During the past year the Library increased its holdings in the field of Chinese local histories or gazetteers by 31 items, thus bringing the total of such works—whether in print, in manuscript, or on microfilm—to 3,479. This number does not include histories of temples, schools, scenic places, bridges, etc. which often

have the form of gazetteers. Seventeen local histories, mostly of Shansi Province, were obtained on microfilm by a happy exchange with Fr. Willem A. Grootaers of Louvain, Belgium, formerly a missionary in North China. The Library of Congress presented Fr. Grootaers with microfilms of local histories that he did not possess in return for an equal number that the Library wished to have. The collection of gazetteers in the Library of Congress that relate to the Province of Yunnan, earlier enriched by 93 items on microfilm from Dr. Joseph Rock, was further augmented by the following six items which, owing to their comparative rarity, may well be cited: *K'un-ming hsien-chih* (1914), *Yün-lung chou-chih* (1728, manuscript), *Lu-nan hsien-chih* (1917, manuscript), *Hsin-p'ing hsien-chih* (1826, manuscript), *Mi-lo chou-chih* (1739), and *Lo-p'ing chou-chih* (1717, manuscript).

A type of book which has a place in but few Chinese libraries—and not in the Library of Congress until lately—is a work of popular folktales known as *pao-chüan* (literally “precious roll”), a name reminiscent perhaps of a time when Buddhist *sutras* in the form of scrolls were treasured in temple archives. So scant has been the scholarly notice accorded such books that even the name *pao-chüan* is not commonly found in Chinese dictionaries, though it is usually an integral part of the title of each work. Recently the Library acquired 21 exemplars, some printed from wood blocks, some from type, and some in manuscript—all of comparatively recent date. Like all the folk literature of China in its early stages, these works are anonymous because the language was thought to be too artless to come from the pen, or merit the attention, of a scholar. However condescendingly they were regarded by the literati of earlier days, it is now realized—thanks to the studies of Dr. Hu Shih, Mr. CHENG Chên-to (b. 1898), and others—that they represent an impor-

tant phase in the development of China's vernacular literature. Mr. CHENG, in his *Chung-kuo su-wên hsüeh shih* (A History of Chinese Popular Literature), vol. II, devotes some 40 pages to them. These *pao-chüan*, which ordinarily comprise only one or two volumes (though one recently acquired has five volumes), are narrative tales written for the masses; being in both verse and prose, they were commonly sung and narrated by storytellers, and originally by Buddhist priests. Mr. CHENG believes that the name *pao-chüan* came into use at the close of the Yüan Dynasty (1279–1368); certainly it was common in the Wan-li period (1573–1620); and in printed form the books have persisted in China to this day, though they are not usually sold in bookstalls or preserved in libraries. The subject matter is both religious (Buddhistic) and secular. In either case, the stories assert or imply a moral aim: to encourage virtue and to make vivid the consequences of wrongdoing. The religious themes are elaborations in simple language of episodes in the life of the Buddha or of Buddhist saints; the secular themes are based on native Chinese lore associated in the thoughts of the common people with such figures as Kuan-ti, the God of War; with the Jade Emperor; the sages, etc. The effect on the reader who peruses these works is considerably enhanced if he bears in mind that when narrated the poetic parts, which were sung, reiterated in another medium what had already been said in simple prose, one mode of expression thus subtly re-enforcing another.

Scholars have recently taken an interest in these *pao-chüan* because, when they are compared with surviving fragments of similar tales of the T'ang period, the origin and development of the Chinese novel can be delineated with far greater assurance than was formerly the case. Mr. CHENG traces the *pao-chüan* to a form of popular narrative of T'ang times (A. D. 618–907)

of which a few original specimens came to light among the manuscripts discovered by Sir Aurel Stein at Tunhuang in 1907. These examples, almost entirely Buddhistic and believed by Mr. CHENG to have their inspiration from India, were known as *pien wen* which means literally "altered writings." Though at first sight the import of this expression may not be apparent, a knowledge of how Buddhism spread among the common people, how it fired the popular imagination, gives us a clue. It seems probable that these so-called "altered writings" were narratives that transformed the abstruse philosophy of the Buddhist *sutras* into language that the illiterate masses could comprehend and enjoy. Priests gifted in the selection of dramatic episodes and in the narration of them, reduced the terse, philosophical language of the *sutras* to a living literature in which the consolations of religion were made intelligible and attractive. Storytellers in the secular field followed the example of the priests and, after centuries of narration, their promptbooks, known to the Chinese as *hua-pên* or "talking books," were strung together by literary artists—most of them now nameless—who finally put into acceptable form the great novels as we now have them. When viewed in this light the *pao-chüan* have unquestioned significance.

One of the organizations responsible for the introduction of Western science into China was the Kiangnan Arsenal (*Chiangnan chih-tsao chü*), founded in 1865 by TING Jih-ch'ang (1823–82). This establishment, situated on the outskirts of Shanghai, had attached to it a language school and a translation bureau in which competent Westerners and Chinese collaborated in making known to the Chinese people, in their own language, the fundamentals of Western science and technology. The bureau had a difficult and very comprehensive assignment; its members not only translated Western works on science,

but they had, in large measure, to create the very terminology by which the new knowledge could be imparted. From first to last, upwards of 200 works on general science, technology, mathematics, engineering, astronomy, and international law were put into the Chinese language under the auspices of this bureau during the Kuang-hsü period (1875–1909). Sixty-six exemplars of this activity were added to the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress in the past year—in addition to a number that had been acquired previously. They represent an important landmark in the modernization of China and therefore have an historical, if not a scientific, interest. Among the Chinese translators were such capable scholars as HUA Hêng-fang (1833–1902), a writer of textbooks on mathematics; and Hsü Shou (1818–84) and his son Hsü Chien-yin (1845–1901), natives of Wusih, Kiangsu, whose influence in both applied and theoretical science was prodigious. They were assisted, among others, by two Americans of distinction, Young J. Allen (1836–1907) and John Fryer (1839–1928).

Dr. Hu Shih, leader of the Chinese literary renaissance and Chinese Ambassador to the United States from 1938 to 1942, presented to the Library a chronological biography of the Chinese painter, CH'ï Pai-shih (b. 1863), a work which Dr. Hu wrote in collaboration with two scholars, LI Chin-hsi and TENG Kuang-ming. A native of Hsiang-t'an, Hunan, Mr. CH'ï rose from poverty and humble beginnings to become one of the celebrated painters of China in his day. This slender, biographical memoir not only traces the career of a highly creative and unconventional artist, it documents vast social and mental changes in China in the past eight decades. It carries a photograph of the artist in his old age as well as 11 reproductions of his paintings in black and white.

The Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, the

former American Ambassador to China, who in 1925 presented to the Library 65 works in 1,012 volumes on Chinese law and administrative practice and in more recent times has made other important gifts, contributed this past year two manuscript volumes dealing with Chinese trade guilds. They are entitled *Ch'ang-sha-shih ko-yeh kung-so chang-ch'êng* (Regulations of the Various Guilds in the City of Changsha). In the report of acquisitions which appeared in this *Journal* in February 1949 notice was accorded to an item describing another type of guild—the *hui-kuan* or meeting-place for persons away from home who came from the same locality. That item delineates the history of 22 such guilds in the city of Foochow. The manuscript recently presented by Mr. Johnson concerns in particular the rules adopted by the trade guilds for the protection of their common interests and the interests of the public that they serve. The regulations are designed to guard against fraud, to promote uniformity of service, and to protect wage earners in their occupations. In securing a copy of these regulations, Mr. Johnson had an eye for what economic historians of the future will value very highly; for, as a long-time resident of China, he realized that many of the trade practices which served through the centuries will inevitably become obsolete. The rules governing 92 trades and crafts in Changsha are here recorded; among them those of the weavers, metalworkers, barbers, innkeepers, decorators, musicians, actors, grain merchants, paper-makers, money-changers, millers, masons, chandlers, medicine-shop keepers, dock workers, and even makers of firecrackers, menders of porcelain, and fortunetellers. The earliest regulations that are reported—those concerning the bean-sprout industry—were adopted in 1805, though part of the rules governing cooks were adopted as early as 1787. Many of them are dated in the 1850's and 1860's, the majority

having been promulgated between 1912 and 1917. After a brief preamble explaining the necessity for agreeing on rules to govern a guild, one finds listed in order the powers and duties of the officers, the times of meeting, the qualifications of members, the dues to be assessed, and the stipulations to which the members agree. These agreements throw much light on the business and social customs of a fast-vanishing era. It is worthy of note that two of the guilds very appropriately invoke sanction for their regulations by prefacing them with a well-known saying from the *Book of Mencius*: "If you do not have a compass or rule, you cannot make anything round or square." "This," adds the carpenters' guild, "is a fixed truth which the ages can never grind away."

The Library has recently acquired six illustrated dramas, all printed before the end of the Ming period (1368–1644). They are: *Hsi-hsiang chi* 西廂記, *Hsiu-ju chi* 繡襦記, *Yü-ch'u chi* 玉杵記, *I-mêng chi* 異夢記, *K'un-lun nu* 昆侖奴, and *Ch'ing-yu ch'uan-ch'i* 情郵傳奇. Though the Library had previously procured a few plays printed in the Ming Dynasty, none of them equals the ones now acquired in being provided with illustrations. Struck off from original woodcuts, these charming sketches exhibit the art at its highest period of development [see illustrations]. The total number of illustrations in the six dramas, comprising 11 volumes, is 116. The most celebrated of the plays is the *Hsi-hsiang chi*, written in the thirteenth century and translated into English by S. I. HSIUNG under the title *The Romance of the Western Chamber* (London, 1935). It was also reproduced in 1930 in the great collectanea *Hsi-yung hsüan ts'ung-shu* with a different set of Ming illustrations. The recently acquired edition of the *Hsi-hsiang chi* asserts in the title and in the margins that the comments on the play are those of the eminent man-of-letters, Li Cho-wu (Li Chih, 1527–1602), whose writings were



An early seventeenth-century woodcut from the little-known drama, *I-M'ENG CHU*.
A young man (center), accompanied by an attendant,
The fisherman points to the next village.
inquires of a fisherman where he may meet a charming young lady.



A late Ming woodcut from the thirteenth-century Chinese drama, ROMANCE OF THE WESTERN CHAMBER. The wind blowing through the willows symbolizes the melancholy mood of a worried lover.

described in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1932 and 1939. The second drama, *Hsiu-ju chi*, "The Embroidered Jacket," is said to be based on a tale of the ninth century, written by a brother of the famous T'ang poet, Po Chū-i (772-846). Illustrations of this play, too, are reproduced in the above-named collectanea, but again they are unlike those in the newly acquired Ming edition. The comments on this play, as well as those on the *I-mêng chi* and the *K'un-lun nu*, are attributed to the prolific writer, CH'ÊN Chi-ju (1558-1639). A preface written for the *K'un-lun nu* in 1616 by the dramatist, WANG Chi-tê, seems to indicate that the illustrations in this play were done by the writer and artist, Hsü Wei (1521-93), who is better known as Hsü Wên-ch'ang. The author of the play *Ch'ing-yu ch'uan-ch'i* was Wu Ping, a *chin-shih* of 1619. The preface was written in 1630.

A little volume containing 12 essays on the famous geographer and explorer Hsü Hung-tsu (1586-1641, better known as Hsü Hsia-k'o) was published by the Commercial Press in 1948. The essays are the work of contemporary Chinese students of geography and related fields. As one of the most arresting travel accounts of Chinese history, the *Hsü Hsia-k'o yu-chi* was given recognition in modern times in a definitive edition of 1928 edited by the noted geologist, TING Wên-chiang (1887-1936). The first printed edition did not appear until 1776, or 135 years after Hsü's death. The Library has a fine impression of 1808. The volume now described is chiefly the work of faculty members of the University of Chekiang at Hangchow, each contributor dealing with some aspect of the great explorer's career. One of the contributors has assembled alluring, if not conclusive, evidence to show that Hsü had at least indirect contact with the Jesuit missionaries in China in his day and perhaps acquired from them some Western concepts in geography.

A useful study showing the development of Chinese thought in the past three centuries is a 1,000-page work by Mr. Hou Wai-lu printed in Shanghai in 1947 under the title *Chin-tai Chung-kuo ssü-hsiang hsüeh-shuo shih* (A History of Chinese Thought in Recent Times). It sets forth the motivating ideas of the great scholars on questions of politics, philosophy, history, and social organization, from HUANG Li-chou, who was born in 1610, to WANG Kuo-wei, who died in 1927. The book may be regarded as an expanded and more intensive treatment of LIANG Ch'i-ch'ao's lectures bearing a similar title, *Chung-kuo chin san-pai nien hsüeh-shu shih* (1929), though manifestly wanting LIANG's brilliant and arresting literary style. Many new facts in the life and thought of the notable thinkers of the Manchu period are here brought out in a form convenient for reference and for classroom use.

Now that China has turned toward leftist political and economic control, it is not surprising that a number of new histories of the country have been written from this point of view. Mr. CHIEN Po-tsan, a teacher of history in one of the universities of Peiping and a leading theorist of this school, is the author of a book, *Li-shih ch'ê-hsüeh chiao-ch'êng* (A Course in the Philosophy of History), 4th ed., 1947, in which the new historical interpretations are expounded. A section at the close of the book is devoted to a criticism of histories not written from this point of view—particularly the works of Dr. Hu Shih, Ku Chieh-kang, T'AO Hsi-shêng, and others. The same author published in 1947 a general survey, *Chung-kuo shih-kang* (Outlines of Chinese History), which analyzes Chinese society from antiquity to the close of the Han period. Another work which in 1947 reached its ninth impression is the *Chung-kuo t'ung-shih* (A General History of China), a two-volume treatise by Mr. CHOU Ku-ch'êng who is also the author

of *Chung-kuo shih-hsüeh chih chin-hua* (The Evolution of Chinese Historiography), published in Shanghai in 1947.

In 1948 the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica published a work entitled *Hsiao-t'un* (Vol. II), which contains the report of the Institute's archeological excavations on the site of the ancient capital of the Yin period (before 1122 B. C.) at Anyang, Honan. It comprises 329 plates with photographic reproductions of 3,942 inscriptions on bone, tortoiseshell, and other objects. In an engagingly modest and informative preface Mr. TUNG Tso-pin, who has spent some 25 years studying these documents, makes several noteworthy generalizations: (1) The character of Chinese society in Yin times cannot be deduced from oracle-bone inscriptions alone; other artifacts such as bronzes, pottery, jade, and stone must be taken into account. (2) The inscriptions we now possess have far too sophisticated a form ever to be regarded as the earliest examples of Chinese writing. (3) The study of Yin civilization is in its infancy, representing but a "corner view" of a vast subject—the other three corners having yet to be explored. These bone and shell fragments, brought to light by careful scientific excavation between the years 1928 and 1934, can be accepted as indubitably genuine. Prolonged study has shown that many of them are the broken counterparts of fragments published in facsimile many years ago, so that by bringing the parts together a fuller, if not always a complete, reading is possible.

South Asia*

Over 1,700 books relating to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Tibet, and Nepal were acquired in 1949. Of these, 450 are literary works in Hindi and Gujarati. Added to accessions of recent years they

* Exclusive of Southeast Asia, which is discussed in the section that follows.

now give the Library a wide selection of the literary product in these languages. One hundred and fifty-four items are in Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit, in which languages Indian scholars publish a large variety of texts every year. These editions, while not always satisfying Western scholars, can hardly be ignored.

The fields most strongly represented by the books in Western languages (English principally) are biography, description and travel, government and politics, history, industry and commerce, language and philology, law, literature, philosophy and religion, and social conditions. Fewer books were received in the field of economics than in any previous year of the past decade. Receipts in the field of biography remained high because of the continued appearance of large numbers of books on Gandhi.

Books on Pakistan numbered 21. This year the Library's receipts should be greater, since satisfactory relations with a dealer in that country have now been established. Useful reference books are Ullah Farhat Khan's and Ali Arshad's *West Pakistan in Maps and Statistics* (Lahore, 1948) and A. B. Kureshi's *Industrial Planning for Pakistan* (Lahore, 1948). The latter is a precise statement of government policy, resources and requirements, and planning.

Two literary reference works, published in India, concern the literature of one of the official languages of Pakistan, Ram Babu Saksena's *A History of Urdu Literature* (Allahabad, 1940) and Mohammed Sadiq's *Twentieth-Century Urdu Literature, a Review* (Baroda, 1947).

A new translation of the best of Iqbal's poems is *Poems from Iqbal*, translated from the Urdu by V. G. Kiernan (Bombay, 1947). A new yearbook concerning both India and Pakistan is *The Muslim Year Book of India and Who's Who with Complete Information on Pakistan 1948-49* (Bombay, 1949), compiled by S. W. Jamil. *The*

Indian Year Book now appears under the title *The Indian and Pakistan Year Book* (Bombay, 1948).

The partition still occupies a prominent place in the thinking of both India and Pakistan, and one of its most important aspects is the economic. Chandulal Nagindas Vakil's *Economic Consequences of the Partition* (Bombay, 1948) is a clear statement of the problem.

A very scholarly and timely historical work on the disputed area of Kashmir is Ghulām Muhyi'd Dīn Sūfī's *Kashīr, Being a History of Kashmīr from the Earliest Times to Our Own* (Lahore, 1948-49) in two volumes.

Books received on Tibet and Nepal numbered only 16; they included nothing of notable interest.

Publications on Ceylon numbered 26. An important reference book is *The Ceylon Year Book; the Official Statistical Annual of the Social, Economic and General Conditions of the Island* (Colombo, 1948-). It "incorporates the Annual General Report in Ceylon . . ." and the issue for 1948 "surveys briefly the interim period 1939-1946, 1939 being the year in which the publication of the Annual General Report was suspended." Two other works of interest to economists are the Ceylon Department of Labour's *Twenty-five Years of Labour Progress in Ceylon* (Colombo, 1948) and *The Economy of Ceylon* by William Ivor Jennings (Madras, 1948).

Among the important books on India is David G. Mandelbaum's *Materials for a Bibliography of the Ethnology of India* (Berkeley, 1949). "These bibliographic data" according to the preface "were assembled . . . in 1940-41. These materials are presented as an interim version." The work is mimeographed and is being distributed by the compiler, who is in the Department of Anthropology of the University of California.

In the field of Indian fine arts there is the second revised and enlarged edition of

Percy Brown's *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Periods)* (Bombay, 1948), the best reference work on the subject. Mohan Tapan Chatterji in his *Alpona; Ritual Decoration in Bengal* (Bombay, 1948) has thrown some light on a little-studied and abstruse subject. The work of the distinguished scholar, the late Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, was commemorated by K. Bharatha Iyer's *Art and Thought, Issued in Honour of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday* (London, 1947), which appeared a few days after Coomaraswamy's death. Govindraj Venkatachalam's *Contemporary Indian Painters* (Bombay, 194-) brings to the attention of the world the outstanding work of such artists as Rabindranath Tagore, M. A. Rahman Chughtai, Asit Kumar Haldar, and Jamini Roy, among others.

By special gift of the Educational Attaché's Office of the Embassy of India the Library has received all the publications of the Ministry of Education from 1941 to date. The most important reference work among these is a *Directory of Educational, Scientific, Literary and Cultural Organizations in India* (Delhi, 1948) compiled by the Bureau of Education, India, in 1946, the first listing of its kind from India. It should serve as a valuable guide to foreign institutions wishing to inaugurate an exchange of publications with comparable Indian institutions since it lists all their publications in addition to their objectives. The tenth issue of the *Handbook of Indian Universities*, published by the Inter-University Board (Lucknow, 1948) in two volumes, is little more than a reprint of the 1942 edition and is therefore almost completely out of date and unreliable.

In the field of government and politics the swift and efficient amalgamation of the native states of India with the central Government is described in the *White Paper on India's States* (New Delhi, 1948). The controlling political party of India pub-

lished in 1946 the *Congress Hand-Book* (All India Congress Committee, 1946-), a valuable reference work. The Indian political party which has been responsible for a violent upsurge of Hindu nationalism in recent times is described in Govind Sahai's *R. S. S.; Ideology, Technique, Propaganda* (Allahabad, 1948).

The cultural and possible political effects of the First Asian Relations Conference held in Delhi in 1947 are yet to be fully realized. The proceedings are described in *Asian Relations, Being a Report of the Proceedings and Documentation of the First Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, March-April, 1947* (New Delhi, 1948).

Radhakumud Mookerji's *The Gupta Empire* (Bombay, 1948) gathers together in one handy volume all existing data on imperial Gupta history. Good illustrations, plates, and an index of names add to its value. To those interested in the social and cultural aspects of modern Indian civilization the new and enlarged edition of Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji's *Modern Indian Culture, a Sociological Study* (Bombay, 1948) will be welcome. It offers a penetrating analysis of such subjects as the economic process, education, literature and expression, and music and fine arts.

A few publications on economics, labor, and business deserve special mention for their reference value. Amar Narain Agarwala's *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* (Allahabad, 1947) is timely. *The All India Business Directory* (Kanjirapally, Travancore, 1946/47-), intended as an annual, offers pertinent information to foreign as well as Indian businessmen. An analysis of Gandhian economics is offered by Shriman Narayan Agarwal in his *Gandhian Plan Reaffirmed* (Bombay, 1948). *The Indian Labour Year Book* (Delhi, 1946-) appeared for the first time in 1948. The publication of the eighth edition of the well-known *Indian Economics* by G. B. Jathar and S. G. Beri (London, 1947-) testifies to its long-standing value. The

first two volumes of *The Wealth of India; a Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products* (Delhi, 1948-), a series expected to go into 60 or more volumes, are a publication of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Sir George Watt's *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India* appeared in 1889-96, and nothing comparable has been done until the start of this present series. *The Petroleum Resources of India* by Noshewan Darashaw Wadia (Calcutta, 1945) succinctly assays this important resource.

The work of the National Planning Committee of India, under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru and the immediate direction of K. T. Shah, which began in 1940, has been completed with the publication of 25 monographs. The Library of Congress has received most of these and has ordered the remainder. The series is published by Vora and Co., Ltd., 3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. Although the volumes are uneven in quality and completely without indexes, they are a valuable source of information and, because of the semi-official character of the Committee, they cannot be neglected by anyone studying the plans of the new Indian nation.

Terminology for scientific and philosophic subjects in Indian languages is a matter of wide consideration in India today. Although English will remain the official language for fifteen years, serious attempts are already being made to eliminate the lack of such terms in the native languages, particularly Hindi, by the adoption of new compounds and by the assignment of new meanings to existing words. Devidas Dattatraya Vadekar in his *Indian Psychological Terminology* (Bombay, 1944) has contributed much to the advancement of the task. His vocabulary is from English into Sanskrit. Volumes on logical, metaphysical, and ethical terminologies by the same author will be forthcoming.

Of the modern literatures of India that of Bengal occupies an outstanding position. A good account of it is found in Jyotish Chandra Ghosh's *Bengali Literature* (London, 1948).

As usual the Library's receipts of current serials and newspapers from the area have been most satisfactory. Since independence, serial publication in India and Pakistan has increased considerably. A number of new serials of considerable merit are either being received or are on order, such as *Building* (quarterly, Bombay), *Business Week* (Madras), *Current Affairs* (commercial weekly, Bombay), *Economic Survey* (quarterly, published by the West Punjab Board of Economic Survey, Lahore), *The Education Quarterly* (New Delhi), *Eurasia* (monthly, Calcutta), *Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan* (Karachi), *India and Israel* (monthly, Bombay), *Indo-Iranico* (quarterly, organ of the Iran Society, Calcutta), *The Industrialist of India* (monthly, Bombay), *Informa* (monthly, New Delhi), *Kala* (monthly, Bombay), *Nation* (monthly, Bombay), *Theatre* (quarterly, Bangalore), *Tide, the Weekly News Magazine* (Bombay), and *United Asia* (monthly, Bombay).

About 300 pamphlets in English and the vernaculars have been received this year and are available in the South Asia Section. They cover a wide variety of subjects but are chiefly interesting for the light they throw on current political and cultural trends.

The procurement of government publications is still a problem. A treaty governing the exchange of official publications signed with the Ceylon Government this year insures receipt from a government which has always been fairly meticulous in sending its publications. Pakistan continues to send its few publications on an informal exchange basis. Official publications are not arriving in any quantity from India. Signing of a treaty of exchange has been postponed

by the Government of India for consideration next year. The failure of the Library of Congress to secure full documentation since August 15, 1947, is particularly distressing in view of the fact that most official publications have been appearing in very limited editions which are exhausted almost immediately. Some series which were interrupted early in the war years have either been discontinued or the issues for the war period are now being published in London. For example, the *Statistical Abstract* for British India has only recently been published for 1941. No complete lists of Government of India publications issued during the war and postwar periods have yet appeared. The picture is indeed dark.

Blanket orders placed with book dealers are the principal channel for the acquisition of trade publications. It is believed that they constitute inadequate coverage. Lack of sufficient funds for purchase and of a sufficient staff for processing specific orders block the securing of materials which dealers neglect to send. The assignment of a procurement officer by the Foreign Service to New Delhi should insure better coverage in the future.

Southeast Asia

The outstanding acquisition from the region of Southeast Asia within the past year is the magnificent collection of nearly 600 volumes of classical and modern Burmese literature and history, together with a complete set of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Burmese which was given by the people of Burma to the people of America for deposit in the Library of Congress. Details of this munificent gift are given in the article "Burma's Gift to America" which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*.

BURMA

The most recent book in the field of Burmese literature is *Burmese Folk-Tales*

(London, 1948) compiled by U Htin Aung, the President of the University of Rangoon and well known for his more substantial work *Burmese Drama*, published more than a decade ago.

Reference books dealing with politics and government include: *A Peep into Burma Politics 1917-1942* by N. C. Sen (Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1945) which provides a general review of political developments in Burma from the time of the Montagu Declaration to the time of the recent war; and *Rebirth of Burma* by S. Devas (Madras, Associated Printers, 1947) which carries summary biographical accounts of prominent Burmese political leaders—U Ba Maw, the late U Saw, and General U Aung San—as well as chapters on “Burmese Government and Political Developments during the Japanese Occupation,” “Liberation of Burma from the Japanese,” “Form of Future Government,” and “The Cry for Independence.” J. S. Furnivall, an eminent authority on Burma, endorses the book with a lengthy introduction.

Current political trends in Burma are the subject of the following publications in Burmese: *Taungthu Lèthama Athan* (The Voice of the Peasant) and *Mye Theinbwè tho* (Land Nationalization). These two works, which were issued by the All Burma Peasants Association, carry the hammer and sickle within a star, the symbol of one group of Burmese Communists. Another booklet in Burmese, *Soviet Union Communist Party Yazawin Chot*, gives the history of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia. *Ngado Bokyoike* (Our General) by Bo Tun Hla (1947) is a biographical account of the late U Aung San, Burma's first postwar Premier who was assassinated in July 1947.

Although the Library still lacks some titles in the Publication Series and the Burmese Text Series issued by the Burma Research Society, a few of the titles in our collection are cited for those students interested in Burmese literature and

history. U Kala's famous two-volume work entitled *Mahayazawingyi* (The Great Chronicle of Burmese History), as edited by Saya Pwa (1934), was composed in the early part of the eighteenth century. Later it became the chief source for the *Hmannan Mahayazawindawgyi* (The Glass Palace Chronicle), another important account of Burmese history which was compiled during the reign of King Bagyidaw, practically a century after U Kala wrote his *Mahayazawingyi*. Other important works in the Publication Series are: *Yazawada Kyan* (A Buddhist Commentary), edited by U Po Sein (n. d.); U Lat's Burmese historical novel entitled *Sabebin Wuthtu*, edited by Saya Wa (1935); and Seinda Kyawthu's book of Burmese verse *Yadumya, Bodawshin Egyin hnint Mingalaluda*, edited by Saya Pwa and Maung Nyun (n. d.).

SIAM

Among the books dealing with the Siamese language and arts the following are worthy of citation: *Deutsch-Siamesisches Wörterbuch* by Mom Luang Manich Jamsai (Bangkok, 1938); *Ramakirti (Ramakian) or the Thai Version of the Ramayana* by Swami Satyananda (Bangkok, Dharma-sharma, 1940); and *Architecture in Siam* (Bangkok, 1944), a government publication which includes numerous plates illustrating the architecture employed in the Buddhist temples as well as the public buildings of Siam. *Investigation of Musical Instruments in Thailand* by T. Kurosawa (Bangkok, Nippon-Tai Bunka Kenkyūsyō, 1941) is a study which was made by a Japanese in the interest of extending cultural relations between Siam and Japan prior to the war. In view of the relatively small amount of material which is available on Siamese music, the two unpublished monographs by Phra Chen Duriyanga entitled “The Technic of Siamese Music” and “A Talk on the Technic of Siamese Music in Relation to Western

Music" are valuable technical accounts worthy of note. Through the courtesy of H. R. H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, the present Ambassador of Siam to the United States, the Library received a gift copy of the new Siamese dictionary entitled *List of Some English Words with Correspondents in Siamese*, which was the work of a special committee headed by Prince Waithayakon.

INDOCHINA

By exchange agreements with various cultural institutions in Indochina the following serials are now being received: *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises* (Saigon), issued at the Musée Blanchard de la Brosse of which M. Louis Malleret is the Secretary-General; and the *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* and the *Bulletins et travaux* of the Institut Indochinois pour l'Étude de l'Homme (Hanoi), which are being sent by Dr. Paul Levy, the Director of the École Française. Dr. Huard, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the Université de l'Indochine (Hanoi), has furnished a number of studies which have been issued in the field of medicine during and since the war. Among this mass of material appear *Raciologie de l'Indochine Française* by P. Huard (Saigon, 1947), and two bibliographies which are valuable reference tools: *Bibliographie botanique de l'Indochine Française* compiled by A. Petelot (Hanoi, Imp. d'Extrême-Orient, 1944) and *Bibliographie analytique des travaux scientifiques en Indochine* compiled by B. Noyer (Hanoi, Imp. d'Extrême-Orient, 1943). Two serials published by the Université de l'Indochine (Saigon) are *Education*, a monthly issued by the Department of Education, and the *Journal judiciaire de l'Indochine*, a monthly issued by the Faculty of Law. The Conseil des Recherches Scientifiques, a body sponsored by the French Government of Indochina, issues the *Bulletin du Conseil des Recherches Scien-*

tifiques de l'Indochine which contains valuable data for scientists interested in tropical diseases. A publication which will be of value to those interested in the rubber industry and trade in Indochina is the monthly *Bulletin* of the Syndicat des Planteurs de Caoutchouc de l'Indochine in Saigon.

MALAYA

In January 1948 the Governments of the Colony of Singapore and the Malayan Union (later the Federation of Malaya) requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint some experts in industrial relations to look thoroughly into the labor and the trade union situation in Malaya. As a result, Messrs. S. S. Awbery and F. W. Dalley went to Malaya and made a careful investigation, the results of which are reported in *Labour and Trade Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore* (Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Press, 1948). This official document provides substantial information regarding wages and conditions of employment, housing and cost of living, the development of trade unions, labor legislation, and the Malayan Communist Party's relation to labor. *The Annual Report of the Labour Department for the Year 1947* (Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Press, 1948) also contains important data relative to the labor problems which have occurred in the Federation of Malaya. The report also carries numerous valuable statistical tables regarding wages and the hours of work in various occupations and a schedule of the trade unions registered in the Federation. Appendix 8 provides 51 pages of details of major strikes and industrial disputes and states the principal demands and the nature of the settlements.

A new edition of an already well-known Malay dictionary by the famous scholar Hillebrandus Cornelius Klinkert has appeared and is in great demand: *Nieuw*

maleisch-nederlandsch Woordenboek met arabisch Karakter (Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1947).

Certain serials being received from Malaya by either purchase or exchange arrangements offer material in various fields of interest. These include: *The Malayan Educator* (Singapore), the official organ of the Malayan Teachers' Union; *The Malayan Agricultural Journal* (Kuala Lumpur), issued by the Government of the Federation of Malaya; *The Planter* (Kuala Lumpur), organ of the Planters' Union of Malaya; the *Medical Journal of Malaya* (Singapore), the official organ of the Malayan Branch of the British Medical Association, the publisher of which is Mr. C. F. Young; and the *Journal of the Malayan Nature Society* (Kuala Lumpur).

EAST INDIES

Among the bibliographical sources dealing with the East Indies the following publications will be of interest to libraries and research scholars: *Catalogus van Boeken en Tijdschriften uitgegeven in Nederlandsch Oost Indie van 1870-1937* (1016 pp.), *Catalogus dari boekoe boekoe dan madjallah madjallah jang diterbitkan di Hindia Belanda dari tahoen 1870-1937*, and *Catalogus van in Nederlandsch Indie verschenen Boeken in de Jaren 1938-1941* (vol. 1, 1942), all of which were compiled by G. Ockeloen, Manager of the Koeff Printing Firm in Soerabaia. Three other important bibliographies prepared at the Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap von Kunsten en Wetenschappen, of which Dr. A. N. J. van der Hoop is the Director, are entitled: *Gero-neografeerde Catalogus der Werken betreffende Land en Volk van Indonesia, 1938* (1938), *Lijst van Aanwinsten over het Jaar 1941* (1941), and *Daftar buku buku jang bertalian dengan Agama Islam, 1947* (1947). Another bibliography dealing partially with the East Indies is the *Anthropologische Bibliographie van den Indischen Archipel en van Ned-West-Indien*, compiled by A. J. van Bock-Felt-

kamp (1940) and issued by the Koninklijk Vereeniging Indisch Instituut at Leiden. *Perslijst Indonesie* (1949) is an official publication issued by the Dutch Regerings Voorlichtings Dienst (RVD) in Batavia which presents a comprehensive list of dailies, weeklies, and other periodicals published in Indonesia with complete classification as to geographical area, language, and time and place of publication. The political color of each serial, when known, is also given.

A document of importance to those interested in scientific work in the East Indies is a report issued by the Departement van Economische Zaken entitled *Werkprogramma van het Algemeen Proefstation voor den Landbouw 1948*. It presents an account of the enormous number of experiments and projects being carried on throughout the laboratories and institutes within that government department.

Among the many serial publications issued in the East Indies, the following are the most important which are being received: *The Economic Review of Indonesia* (Batavia), a postwar monthly issued by the Departement van Economische Zaken; *Bulletin of the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey in Indonesia* (Bandoeng), a postwar publication which replaces the *Volcanological Bulletin* and the *Kwartaalverslagen*, which were formerly published as a supplement to the *Javaasche Courant*; *Bulletin of the Botanic Gardens, Series III* (formerly *Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*), *Treubia*, and the *Mededeelingen van het Algemeen Proefstation voor den Landbouw*, all of which are issued at Buitenzorg by the Algemeen Proefstation voor den Landbouw (General Agricultural Experiment Station, GAES) of which Dr. C. von der Giessen is the Head; *Chronica naturae*, a publication of the Koninklijk Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indie, Batavia; and *Mimbar Indonesia* (Batavia), an Indonesian monthly.

PHILIPPINES

One reference book which has been in constant use by investigators is *The Philippine Educational System, Its Foundation and Practice* (Manila, Manila Educational Enterprises, 1947), prepared by Antonio Isidro y Santos, a professor of education at the University of Santo Tomas. This volume was designed as a textbook for normal schools and colleges in the Philippines, and, according to the author, this experimental edition is to be revised completely and indexed. Selected chapters within the book are entitled "Education during the Japanese Occupation," "Objectives of Philippine Education," "The Elementary and Secondary Curriculum," "Citizenship Training," and "Development and Status of Vocational Education." Three other books which have been issued primarily as textbooks for use in the schools and colleges of the Philippines, which will also meet the needs of students interested in the Philippines, are the following: *Philippine Government* (Manila, Alip and Brion Publications, 1947) by Norberto de Ramos and Eufonio M. Alip; *Political and Cultural History of the Philippines* (Manila, Manlapaz Publishing Co., 1946) by Eufonio M. Alip; and *Philippine Geology and Mineral Resources* (3rd ed., Manila, Garcia Book Store, 1947) by Professor Pedro J. Cortez of the Far Eastern University of Manila. Unfortunately these three books are not indexed.

Japanese publications relating specifically to the Philippines were received from the University of the Philippines. Among these was a study by a Filipino, Teopista Guingos, submitted to the Research Commission on the Philippines under the Administration of Commanding General

Tanaka entitled *A Historical Survey of Politics Pursued by Spain and the United States toward the Moros in the Philippines* (1943).

Philippine Chronology, January 1 to July 3, 1946 (Manila, Philippine Liberal Publishing Co., 1946) by Fileman Pablador includes an account of the split within the ranks of the once powerful Nacionalista Party as well as the record of the national election on April 23, 1946, and the establishment of the "Third Republic."

A work which is causing considerable comment on the part of scholars interested in the Tagalog language is *Chinese Elements in the Tagalog Language; with Some Indication of Chinese Influence on Other Philippine Languages and Cultures, and an Excursion into Austronesian Linguistics* by E. Arsenia Manuel of the University of the Philippines (Manila, Filipiniana Publications, 1948). The work opens with a most informative historical introduction by Prof. H. Otley Beyer, the well-known anthropologist of the Philippines. Another publication which will be of interest to language students of Tagalog is *The Propagation of the Filipino Language (Ang Pagpapalaganap ng Wikang Pilipino)*, issued in Manila by the Institute of National Language in 1944.

SOUTHEAST ASIA—GENERAL

Another reference work on the subject of labor in the countries of Southeast Asia is a symposium edited by Purushottama Padmanabha Pillai under the title of *Labour in South East Asia* (New Delhi, 1947), issued by the Indian Council of World Affairs. Special attention is given to Indian laborers within this region, especially in the countries of Burma, Malaya, and the East Indies. Unfortunately the book carries no index.

Japan

During the past calendar year, the Library of Congress has received no huge transfers of Japanese material such as that described in the report for 1948. The amount acquired, however, was still large. Shipments of considerable size were received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and from the National Diet Library in Tokyo. Material was also acquired through commercial channels. But from the standpoint of the number of pieces of Japanese material coming into the Library, acquisitions in the past year, for the first time since 1940, approached those of a "normal" year.

During this year a certain amount of work has been done on the tremendous shipments of material—mentioned in last year's report—which the Library of Congress received from the Central Intelligence Agency. During the summer and fall of 1949, the Japanese Sorting Project was carried on in the Library with the assistance of representatives from several American universities. During the six months of the Project's work, 33,270 selected items from this transfer were established as not duplicating material already held by the Library of Congress. Slightly less than this number were found to be duplicates and were distributed among the cooperating libraries.

It is too early to make any comprehensive statement regarding the value of this material to the Library's Japanese collection. Already, however, important sets of serial publications which are not represented in the Library, or are represented only in fragmentary form, have appeared. A considerable number of these serials deal with China and with Manchuria in particular. Because it will probably be difficult to secure detailed information from these

regions for some time, the careful studies which the Japanese have made during the past 30 years of many aspects of Chinese economic and social life will be very helpful.

Two publications of this type are the journals *Tōyō* (The Far East) and *Tōa* (Eastern Asia). Others are: *Man-tetsu chōsa geppō* (Monthly Research Reports of the South Manchurian Railway); *Manshū keizai tōkei geppō* (Monthly Report of Economic Statistics of Manchuria); and *Manshū jijō annai-sho kankō shiryō*, an extensive series of monographs on Manchurian geography, industrial development, agriculture, economic problems, relations with Soviet Russia, local traditions, and many other subjects.

One of the most noteworthy items discovered by the Japanese Sorting Project is a set of publications by the Nihon shiseki kyōkai (Society for the Publication of Japanese Historical Documents) in Tokyo. This set of basic historical materials comprises 74 titles in 186 volumes. All of these works date from the period of the Meiji Restoration—roughly the 1860's and 1870's. Some of them, such as *Iwakura Tomomi kankei monjo* (Papers of IWAKURA Tomomi), consist of diaries, letters, and personal memoirs of outstanding men who guided the destiny of Japan during that turbulent period. Other works, such as *Sonjōdō shorui zakki* (Miscellaneous Documents Contained in the Sonjōdō), include imperial communications, orders issued by the Tokugawa shogunate, and memorials from the court nobility and the clan lords. Among other titles in this collection are documents deriving from the clans which were involved in the fateful struggle with the imperial forces, documents pertaining to foreign relations, and other materials of great value to historians studying this period. For many

years these documents were preserved in the libraries of private families and were not accessible to the public. In order to make these works available to scholars interested in the early Meiji period, the Nihon shiseki kyōkai was formed in 1915. It published these documents in limited editions of 300 copies. The set uncovered by the Project is nearly complete, and it is expected that the volumes still missing will be found in the containers which have not yet been opened.

Another important addition to the Library's collection of materials relating to the period of the Meiji Restoration is the *Ishin nissshi* (Day-by-Day Record of the Meiji Restoration), compiled by HASHIMOTO Hiroshi. This work, issued in two series of ten and nine volumes respectively, was published in Tokyo during the years 1932-34. The first series is composed of the *Daijōkan nissshi* (Daily Record of the Council of State), covering the period February 1868 to January 1877. As the predecessor of the present-day *Kampō* (Official Gazette), the *Daijōkan nissshi* possesses great historical value. Its interest is increased, however, by the fact that, in addition to serving as an official gazette, this work contains reports from the battle fronts of the struggle with the various clans. It lists the names of casualties and gives much other detailed information on the suppression of that challenge to the restoration of imperial authority.

Among the records contained in the second series of the *Ishin nissshi* the most important are the *Kōgisho nikki* (Daily Record of the Deliberative Council) and *Shūgiin nikki* (Daily Record of the National Assembly). The *Kōgisho*, the first deliberative body of the Meiji government, was convened on April 18, 1869. On August 15 of the same year the name was

changed to *Shūgiin*, without significant change in its organization. The assembly was prorogued in October 1870 and was abolished in 1873. During its brief life, however, many important reform measures were discussed, virtually all of which were put into effect in later years. The records of its meetings are important material for studying the history of parliamentary development in Japan.

Another item of interest which has emerged from the material examined by the Japanese Sorting Project is a complete set of *Genkō Chōsen hōrei shūran* (Complete Collection of Laws in Force in Korea), published in 1942-44. Previous attempts to secure a late edition of this work have been in vain. In the same collection of material, a copy of the 1932 edition has also appeared. The only edition previously held by the Library of Congress was that of 1920.

The lack of an adequate file of any newspaper in the Japanese language has long been a source of embarrassment. Volumes now emerging from this transferred material, together with those purchased in the Japan Institute collection, will help greatly to complete files of the most important papers for the years 1920-40.

Among several new bibliographical controls received during the past year is the *Zasshi kiji sakuin* (Japanese Periodicals Index), compiled and published by the National Diet Library, Tokyo. Although several previous attempts have been made by various persons and journals to publish indexes of Japanese periodical articles, and attempts in certain specialized fields have been quite successful, the new Index of the National Diet Library far exceeds in scope and in detail anything previously issued. It attempts to include all significant articles in humanistic subjects, and it indexes also the important

publications of the Japanese National Government. The first issue of the Index, covering periodicals published in September 1948, was published in February 1949. The arrangement of entries is alphabetical; authors and subjects are listed in a single alphabetical sequence. This Index gives every promise of becoming an exceedingly valuable tool for all persons who use Japanese material.

Several other new publications of the National Diet Library will also be valuable bibliographical aids. *Nōhon geppō* (Monthly Report of Monographs Received) lists all monographs received as file copies from publishers and includes also gifts received from individuals and societies. *Nōhon kihō* (Quarterly Report of Periodicals Received) contains a listing of all magazines and newspapers received. Entries in both of these publications are arranged by subject; the first issue of each was published in September 1948. Still another publication of the same Library, entitled *Shūsho tsūhō* and issued for the first time in November 1948, is a classified monthly list of works actually cataloged and added to the collections of the National Diet Library.

Though catalog cards received by the Library of Congress are not usually mentioned in this *Journal* as acquisitions, it seems appropriate to make an exception in the case of the cards recently received from Japan. In the past, very few cards were available from that country, the card catalogs of Japanese libraries being composed almost entirely of manuscript cards. During the past year, however, the National Diet Library has begun to print cards for Japanese books. Though only a few hundred of these printed cards had arrived in the United States by the end of 1949, the National Diet Library plans to raise its card output to 2,000 and

later to 5,000 titles per month. These cards carry author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, notes, subject headings, and added entries in Japanese; the author and title are also given in romanized form. There seems little doubt that the production of these cards is a matter of great importance to all libraries which are developing collections of Japanese books. At present cards are being produced for current material only; it is hoped that as this material is brought under control it will be possible to produce cards for earlier publications also.

The largest single body of material purchased during the past year was a collection of works on Japanese mathematics, comprising 753 titles in 1,453 volumes. Many of the works included in this collection were published in the eighteenth century, and a smaller number of them were published in the seventeenth.

The history of mathematics in Japan can be roughly divided into four periods. During the first period, which extended from about the middle of the sixth century of our era to the middle of the eleventh century, the attention of Japanese scholars was devoted chiefly to the study of Chinese treatises and methods. The second period, which lasted until the end of the sixteenth century, was, from the standpoint of mathematical studies, a period of decline. During this period the country was engaged in almost incessant civil war. With the establishment of peace in the early years of the seventeenth century, however, there was a great rebirth of interest in mathematics. The third period, which may be considered as contemporaneous with the rule of the Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1867), could be subdivided into several briefer periods, but during these three centuries the study of native Japanese

mathematics reached its culmination. Great progress was made—independently of the West—in the study of algebra and calculus. The introduction of Western mathematics also began during this period. The fourth and final period, beginning in 1868, was that in which Western mathematics was taken over in its entirety.

Virtually all of the works in the recently acquired collection date from the third of these four periods. This collection provides a comprehensive representation of Japanese mathematical studies during the period and is believed to be the best on this subject available in the Western world.

Possibly the most notable single work acquired by purchase during the past year is a complete set, in 16 volumes, of *Kaikoku heidan* (Treatise on the Defence of a Maritime Nation) by HAYASHI Shihei (1738–93), a celebrated loyalist of the Tokugawa period. From his study of geography and from information which he obtained from his contacts with Dutch traders at Nagasaki, HAYASHI came to understand Japan's position in the world of his time, and he formed strong opinions regarding the necessity of strengthening Japan's coastal defences. In *Kaikoku heidan*, which he wrote in 1786, he criticized the isolationist policies of the Tokugawa government and attacked its ban upon the construction of seaworthy ships.

Thirty-eight copies of this work were printed in 1791. A few months after its publication, however, the Tokugawa government, angered by the author's frank criticism of its policies, confiscated the printed copies, destroyed the blocks from which the work had been printed, and threw the author into prison, where he died in 1793. The copy which has been acquired by the Library of Congress is one of the very

few copies of the 1791 edition which escaped confiscation. It bears seals which reveal that it was at one time in the possession of KATSU Yasuyoshi (1823–99), one of the leading Japanese naval figures of the early Meiji period.

The report for last year stated that a microfilm camera had been placed in Japan in order to secure material which would be available in no other way. During 1949 this camera was used chiefly to obtain reproductions of issues of serial publications missing in Library of Congress sets. In this way it was possible to fill large gaps in the Library's sets of *Bōshoku-kai* (The Textile Review); *Bunken hōkoku* (Bulletin of the Government Library of Korea), especially important for its record of publications on Korea; and *Araragi*, one of the best-known Japanese magazines of creative literature. Some other sets in which gaps were filled in this way were: *Bukka tōkei-hyō* (Price Statistics), *Chingin tōkei* (Wage Statistics), *Aomori kenritsu nōji shikenjō gyōmu nempō* (Annual Report of the Aomori Prefecture Agricultural Experiment Station), *Nihon teikoku tōkei nenkan* (Statistical Annual of the Japanese Empire), and *Chōsen sōtokufu oyobi shozoku kansho shuyō kankō tosho mokuroku* (Important Works Published by the Government-General of Korea and by Its Subordinate Offices). It is also possible to use this camera for microfilming rare Chinese books, many of which exist only in Japan. In this way there was obtained during the past year a reproduction of the 1682 edition of *Fou-liang hsien chih* (Gazetteer Fou-liang Hsien, Kiangsi). Because the camera is now in the care of the National Diet Library and because the famous Chinese collections of the Tōyō bunko and the Seikadō are now administered as branches of that Library, the opportunities for micro-

filming old and rare Chinese books in Japan seem very promising.

Late in 1949 the Library received its first shipment—in some 300 reels—of microfilm reproductions of selected documents from the Japanese Foreign Office archives. The selection and filming of these documents are being performed in Japan by Mr. Glenn Shaw and his staff, working under the direction of the Division of Historical Policy Research of the Department of State. When this project is completed, a great amount of valuable documentary material on Japan's foreign relations during the past 80 years will for the first time be generally available for scholarly investigation.

The Near East

The period covered by this report and by the report for 1948 has witnessed a marked change in the orientation of the Near East collection. During these two years the Library has experienced the very great advantages of having a procurement officer in the field, with freedom to search for books throughout the whole Near Eastern area and to make purchases under blanket orders from the Library. From March 1947 to February 1949 Dr. Harold Glidden, former Chief of the Near East Section, was stationed at the American Embassy in Cairo as Publications Procurement Officer for the Department of State, and in that capacity succeeded in buying about 2,400 volumes in Arabic and Ottoman Turkish for addition to the Library of Congress collections. The flow of purchases made by him in Egypt and in neighboring countries began to arrive early in 1948 and continued until June of the following year; it then ceased, except for those newspapers and periodicals which continue to come in by subscription.

Until the opening of this new source of library materials, the strength of the collection lay in classical and post-classical Arabic literature—specifically in theology, law, history, and belles-lettres, those being the subjects best represented in the Mansuri Collection. This Collection of nearly 5,000 volumes (briefly described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Feb. 1946, p. 37) contains few publications more recent than 1930; even this date is misleading, since the majority of its contents are editions, new and old, of works composed before the end of the eighteenth century. The Arabic purchases made by Dr. Glidden have quite another character. Most of them, of course, are works of contemporary authors, and 1947 and 1948 imprints preponderate. The range of subjects includes many of the interests of a modern reading public in the Western World—history and politics, travel, biography, literature, the fine arts, and religion—as well as other fields of particular interest to professional people and specialists, such as economics, education, psychology, medicine, and law. It is premature to speak of this heterogeneous and hastily assembled group of books as a modern Arabic library, but allowing for the fact that the sciences are inadequately represented, the scope of the new Arabic acquisitions is broad enough to form the beginning of a well-rounded collection.

The total number of volumes received for the Near East collection in the past year amounted to 980. Of these, 747 volumes, or 75 per cent, are in Arabic; 119 volumes are in Armenian, 31 in Ottoman Turkish, 14 in romanized Turkish, 13 in Persian, and one in Kurdish. The remaining 55 volumes, some in Arabic and others in Western languages, were received by transfer from the Washington Documents Cen-

ter. While most of this total of 980 volumes were acquired by purchase, transfer, or exchange, one notable gift should be mentioned: a group of 103 books, in Armenian or about Armenia, donated in two installments by the Committee for Cultural Relations with Armenia. The Committee has acted with special consideration in providing a catalog card for each title.

Agreements, both formal and informal, for the exchange of official publications between the United States and most of the Near Eastern countries have continued to bring to the Library much serial material for 1949. Sixty nonofficial periodicals and newspapers in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Armenian are received by subscription; in addition a large number of Arabic newspapers are received by transfer from the Department of State. None of these channels, unfortunately, has proved entirely equal to the demands laid upon it; in the case of works issued in parts and especially in the case of current periodicals and serial documents the Library's sets show gaps which may be difficult to fill.

In view of the fact that approximately three-quarters of all publishing in Arabic is done in Egypt, it is not surprising that the majority of the new Arabic-language receipts are works by Egyptian authors. The circumstance, too, that Dr. Glidden's headquarters were in Cairo has been a contributing factor. But throughout the troubled Arab world today it is apparent that history and politics are the subjects in which writers and readers of all countries are most interested, with the possible exception of popular literature. Some of the publications on Palestine, the Sudan, Indonesia—even those on the United Nations and the Arab League—will doubtless be forgotten when the present crisis is past; on the other hand the Library has some recent

studies on the history of the East which are likely to prove of more than ephemeral interest. Their distinction is that they have been inspired by the deep general concern of the Arabic-speaking peoples with the history of Arab lands and that they incorporate the results of Western investigations. The following will serve as examples: *al-Ḥaḍārāt al-Miṣriyah fī fajr al-ta'rikh* (Egyptian Cultures at the Dawn of History) by Ibrāhīm Aḥmad Rizqānah (Alexandria, 1948); *al-Nuẓum al-ijtimā'iyah w-al-siyāsīyah 'inda qudamā' al-'Arab w-al-umam al-Sāmīyah* (Social and Political Systems among the Ancient Arabs and Semitic Peoples) by Muḥammad Maḥmūd Jum'ah (Cairo, 1949); and *Rūwād al-sharq al-'Arabī fī al-'uṣūr al-wusṭā* (Explorers of the Arab East in the Middle Ages) by Niqūlā Ziyādah (Cairo, 1943). These books are representative of the trend which the contemporary Arabic historiographer is following. While the original sources—if they are written sources—may be in Arabic, contemporary research materials on any given phase of Near Eastern history have been published almost entirely in Western languages, and it may even be necessary for the investigator to study abroad in order to master his subject. But the results of his inquiry are more likely to be published in Arabic. They are intended for the information and inspiration of the Arabic-speaking peoples; their incidental effect is to make Arabic one of the languages of modern scholarship.

A fourth work, *Nashr nuqūsh Sāmīyah qadīmah min janūb bilād al-'Arab wa-sharḥuhā* (Ancient Semitic Inscriptions from South Arabia: Texts and Translation) by Khalīl Yaḥyā Nāmī (Cairo, 1943), is a striking instance of the invasion of a field of learning hitherto almost exclusively European. At in-

tervals over the past 80 years Europeans have ventured on brief, sometimes perilous, exploratory journeys into the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula in search of archeological remains and inscriptions. In 1936 Khalil Yaḥyā Nāmī, encouraged by his teacher Taha Husain, at that time Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Fouad I University, joined an Egyptian expedition to Yemen, where he was welcomed by the late Imām Yaḥyā and permitted to copy inscriptions and make wax recordings of some of the modern native dialects. It is true that the expedition did not penetrate very far into the interior or attempt to visit the great sites of pre-Islamic civilization; nonetheless the young philologist felt sufficiently rewarded by his results to continue the study of South Arabic epigraphy at the University of Berlin. This volume is the first significant contribution to the subject by an Arab since al-Hamdānī (d. A. D. 945) wrote his *Iktūl*.

The writing of history today often takes the form of biography, in the East as well as in the West. Two recent biographical works are important for the light they throw on the sources and effects of "modernism" in Moslem countries. *Ta'rikh al-ustādh al-imām al-shaykh Muḥammad 'Abduh* is a life of the Egyptian teacher and reformer of al-Azhar, Muḥammad 'Abduh (1849-1905), by Muḥammad Rashid Riḍā (1865-1935), one of his most devoted and influential followers. The work is really a history of the intellectual reaction in the Near East, but especially in Egypt, to the challenge of Western penetration and exploitation. The author begins with a sketch of Jamāl al-Dīn al-Afghānī (1839-97), to whose lectures Muḥammad 'Abduh listened as a student in Cairo and from whom he derived his conviction, first expressed

in an early newspaper article, that the civilization of Islam, if it is to survive, must adopt the scientific methods which have advanced European civilization. The author includes reprints of Muḥammad 'Abduh's writings, as well as critiques and tributes from many different sources, Egyptian and foreign. The book was published at Cairo in 1931.

Another biography of historical interest is the volume of memoirs (*Muḍhakkirat*) by Muḥammad Kurd 'Alī, published in Damascus in 1948. The writer, born in that city but of Kurdish origin as his name reveals, has been by turns journalist, political refugee, traveler, minister of education in the Syrian Government, and founder and president of the Arab Academy at Damascus. The Library has a set of the Journal of the Academy, in which many of his papers have appeared, and also possesses a copy of his most important work, *Khīṭaṭ al-Shām*, a history of Syria in six volumes, published in Damascus between 1925 and 1928.

Next to the combined class of history, travel, and biography, the most numerous additions to the Arabic collection are in the field of law, a total of 89 volumes on various aspects of this general subject having been received in the past year.* The Law Library's broad acquisitions policies, in conjunction with recent opportunities for acquisition through Dr. Glidden, have resulted in the accession of 285 volumes of Arabic legal material since 1945.

Modern legal works published in the Near East deal with two very different systems of jurisprudence, namely

*Although more properly a part of the annual report on acquisitions in the field of law, which appears in the August issue of the *Quarterly Journal*, it is necessary for typographical reasons to include Near Eastern legal acquisitions here.

sharī'ah or Islamic law, which is ultimately based on the Koran and Mohammedan tradition, and *qānūn* or law as it is understood in continental Europe. Both systems exist side by side in most countries of the Near East, where they complement each other in regulating the conduct of internal affairs. Constitutional, administrative, and commercial laws are in general imposed by the governing bodies in their respective states and belong to the second category. Some aspects of civil law, particularly those relating to the personal status of Moslems such as marriage, divorce, guardianship, and inheritance, are still based on *sharī'ah* in most countries of the Near East. The vexed question of *waqf* (religious foundation) is also closely connected with the traditions of Islamic jurisprudence throughout the Near East except in Turkey.

Besides textbooks and commentaries, the Library has received a number of collections of laws, executive decrees, judicial decisions, and the like, and some legal publications of historical interest. From Egypt comes *Mudawwanat al-tashrī'āt al-istithnā'iyah* (Register of Special Legislation), embodying the system of martial law evolved there since September 1939. It was edited by Anṭūn Ṣufayr (Cairo, 1944) in two volumes; two supplementary volumes were issued in the years 1945 and 1946. The Egyptian Criminal Code has been edited by Jundī 'Abd al-Malik Bak in *al-Mawsū'ah al-jinā'iyah*, of which the Library has parts 1-5 (Cairo, 1931-42). A decennial digest of decisions by the Egyptian civil and criminal courts is furnished by the *Jadwal* (Table) published as an index to the *Majallat al-muḥāmāt* (Law Review). The Library possesses four volumes of this index, covering the two decades 1920-40; it does not have the *Majallah* itself. The

institution of Mixed Courts, as constituted by the Montreux Convention of 1937, has been the subject of much discussion; it is dealt with in several works, such as *Tanāzu' al-ikhtiṣāṣ bayna al-maḥākīm al-aḥliyah w-al-maḥākīm al-mukhtalatah* (Conflict of Jurisdiction between the National Courts and the Mixed Courts) by Ramzī Sayf Rizq Allāh (Cairo, 1938). On October 14, 1949, the Mixed Courts ceased to exist under a provision of the same Convention that set them up, and the problem now belongs to the past.

The government of Iraq and the direction of its development since the British occupation are sketched briefly in *Niẓām al-ḥukm fī al-'Irāq* (The System of Government in Iraq) by Majid Khadduri (Baghdad, 1946). The author is known in this country for his books and articles in English on international law; he has also held the post of visiting professor at American University and at the University of Chicago (1948-49). Among other publications on the law of Iraq, the Library has three volumes (for 1931, 1932, and 1938) of *Majmū'at al-qawānīn w-al-anẓimah* (Collection of Laws and Regulations) issued annually by the Ministry of Justice; *Majmū'at al-qawānīn al-khāṣṣah* (Civil Code), edited by Aḥmad āfiẓ 'Abd al-Wahhāb (Baghdad, 1947-48), three volumes in four; and *al-Qaḍā' al-jinā'ī al-'Irāqī*, a collection of decisions in criminal cases handed down by the Court of Cassation between the years 1925 and mid-1947, edited by Sulaymān Bayāt (Baghdad, 1947-48) in two volumes, to be followed by a third.

Syrian law as it is now in force is represented in the Library by *Majmū'at al-muqarrarāt al-tamyīziyah* (Collection of Decisions of the Court of Cassation) edited by Muḥammad Āqabīq (Damascus, 1947); and *Majmū'at muqarrarāt ḥukūmat Sūriyā* (Collection of Decrees

of the Government of Syria), of which the Library has parts 1-6 and 8 (Beirut, 1933-35). This latter publication was compiled by Joseph Sader, editor of *al-Majallah al-qaḍā'iyah* (*La Revue juridique*), which was founded in Beirut in 1922 and of which the Library has a complete set.

From Tunis the Library has secured four issues of a monthly law review entitled *Majmū'at al-qawānīn al-Tūnisīyah*, *mudhayyalah bi-shurūḥ wa-ta'ālīq* (Collection of Tunisian Laws, with Commentaries and Appendices), edited by Muḥammad al-Ṭāhir al-Sanūsī and others.

Through recent purchases the Library has also acquired a number of legal publications from the time of the Ottoman Empire, of which some are in Turkish and others in Arabic. One of these is a copy of the *Mejelle*, in Arabic translation, published in Constantinople in A. H. 1305 (A. D. 1887/8). This was the name given to the Ottoman Civil Code, drawn up between 1869 and 1876, which was intended to systematize the principles of Islamic law according to the Hanafite School. The *Mejelle* was abolished by the Turkish Republic, which has adopted a new code based essentially on the Civil Code of Switzerland.

The modern applications of *sharī'ah* in Moslem countries are illustrated by the following titles: *Aḥkām al-aḥwāl al-shakhṣīyah fī al-sharī'ah al-Islāmīyah* (Laws of Personal Status in Islamic Jurisprudence) by 'Abd al-Wahhāb al-Khallāf (Cairo, 1938); *Aḥkām al-mu'āmalāt al-shar'īyah* (Islamic Laws of Commercial Transactions) by 'Alī al-Khafīf (Cairo, 1947); *Aḥkām al-mawārīth fī al-sharī'ah al-Islāmīyah* (The Laws of Inheritances in Islamic Jurisprudence) by Muḥammad Muḥyī al-Dīn al-Ḥamīd (Cairo, 1943); and *al-*

Dalīl li-iṣlāḥ al-awqāf (Guide to the Reform of the Waqfs) by Muḥammad Aḥmad al-'Amr (Baghdad, 1948).

While primarily engaged in acquiring Oriental-language publications, the Near East Section has taken the opportunity, whenever possible, of adding to the Library's collection of Western-language books relating to the Near East. Its greatest success in this direction is again owing to the efforts of its procurement officer. In January 1949, M. J. Leibovitch of Cairo, formerly of the Egyptian Antiquities Department, was persuaded by Dr. Glidden to offer his private library for sale to the Library of Congress. It comprised about 700 titles, mostly in English, French, and German but including a few in Turkish and Arabic, devoted to Semitic philology and the archeology of the Nile Valley, and covering more than a century of research on these subjects. Two hundred and seventy-six items were purchased, including 27 periodical volumes which were lacking in the Library's sets. One of the works in this library is a thin volume issued in Paris in 1822, bearing the unobtrusive title *Lettre à M. Dacier*. Its author is Jean-François Champollion, who at the age of 32 was able to offer in this essay the first substantially correct interpretation of hieroglyphic writing; our present knowledge of Egyptian history and literature is directly descended from this short work. By means of these purchases the Library has also been able to fill gaps in its collection of the works of later Egyptologists, including Lepsius, Mariette, Naville, Daressy, Jéquier, Gaston Wiet, and Étienne Drioton. Two further names should be added to this list, those of Selim Hassan Bey and Zeki Yusef Saad. The Library now has the six volumes which have appeared to date

of the *Excavations at Giza* (Cairo, 1932-48) by Selim Hassan, of the Egyptian Antiquities Department and Fouad I University. This handsome set is in keeping with previous publications of the Department. Also, the Library now has a copy of *Royal Excavations at Saqqara and Helwan* by Zeki Yusef Saad (Cairo, 1947), who has been associated with the excavations at Saqqara for many years.

The varied nature of the material which has been described, the extensive area from which it comes, the different languages in which it is printed, and the different channels through which it has been obtained entail special difficulties in keeping the collection up to date. International agreements for the exchange of official publications do not, for instance, operate mechanically year after year without further efforts at cooperation between the issuing bodies and between the depository institutions concerned. In the case of commercial publications, editions are usually small and export barriers formidable, two factors which tend to reduce the bookseller's interest in a foreign market. It is not always easy to learn, at this distance, what new publications of value to the Library are currently appearing in the Near East. When prompt receipt is important, or when specific titles are desired, the effort to purchase through dealers or through impersonal agencies is likely to yield unsatisfactory results. For these reasons the presence of an American agent in the Near East, either continuously or at frequent intervals—an agent who is able to travel freely and who is authorized to use the facilities of American embassies and legations for the transmission of material to the Library—has proved to be the most, and is probably the only, satisfactory method of securing desired publications.

Hebraica

The Israel armistice reflected favorably on the supply of Hebrew books, as it enabled the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, the blanket order agent for the Library of Congress, to resume shipments. From June to November of 1949, 438 titles were received through this agent, thus bringing the total number of volumes acquired in Hebrew to 737. Unfortunately, our blanket order arrangement calls for material published only in the current year. Another undesirable feature of this arrangement is the infrequent shipments, with the result that new books are often more than six months old by the time they reach the Library of Congress. To secure, therefore, the hundreds of titles which, for various reasons were not obtained during the last few years of turmoil in the Holy Land, will require a major effort. The steadily increasing immigration to Israel, the widespread interest aroused by its establishment, and the demand for Hebrew printed matter which current production quotas fail to satisfy, require the launching of an intensified procurement program without delay.

But far more complicated problems were encountered in the procurement of government publications. The termination of the British mandate over Palestine necessitated a complete and systematic survey and collation of all official printed matter issued during a period covering nearly three decades. The founding of the new State of Israel required the closest attention to insure receipt of its numerous and significant publications before they disappeared from the market. And although our efforts failed to achieve complete satisfaction in either respect, encouraging progress has been made. Four hundred and thirty-five missing

issues of the Palestine Gazette (Hebrew edition) and 1,030 pieces of official Israeli documents have been added to our serial files.

The building up of a representative periodical collection has also been one of our major tasks. As a result, in the closing months of the year under review 89 Hebrew and Yiddish titles of special importance to Israel and Zionism could be placed on display in the Hebraic Section's reading room.

A successful attempt has been made this year to increase our deficient Yiddish holdings. The rapid liquidation of old Jewish settlements in Eastern Europe brought to the market numerous collections which for years have been unobtainable or too expensive for Library purchase. Ninety selected titles arrived from the Yiddish Scientific Institute Library and Archives in New York on an exchange basis. Forty-two books and sixty-three brochures and pamphlets came as a gift from the Yiddisher Kultur Farband, thanks to the special efforts of Mr. S. Mendelson. The Central Committee of Polish Jews in Argentina continued to donate its publications—21 in number. For the 48 volumes of current and 438 back issues of important Yiddish periodicals which enabled us to complete and bring up-to-date four weeklies, six leading monthlies, and one quarterly, we are indebted to Messrs. N. Chanin, M. Elkin, M. Zborowsky, and Dr. L. Simon. Approximately 1,000 issues of newspapers from overseas were transferred to us during the closing fortnight of the year and a preliminary check disclosed many rare and unique items which deserve special attention. In Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, and Ethiopic a total of 987 monographic titles in 1,166 volumes have been added to the collection during the past calendar year.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of books received from Israel lies in their meticulous avoidance of the many thorny issues connected with the emergence of the Zionist problem and the various proposals offered to solve it. They make no attempt to analyze the conflicting claims and viewpoints of Jew, Arab, Briton, and others, and thus differ greatly from the vast apologetic and polemic literature in English and other Western languages in which this particular field abounds. Not that Hebrew writers in Israel are unconcerned about the international situation in all its ramifications as it affects the Middle East in general and the Palestine controversy in particular. But they limit their appraisals, discussions, and analyses of these explosive matters to articles in the newspapers and the periodical press. Books and pamphlets have in the past two years been reserved exclusively for studies of the immediate and the practical, and not to statements of opinion. This attitude lends to these books a unique importance and will long make them the desideratum of the serious student and reader.

The finest example of this new tendency is offered by Ya'aqov Shime'oni's *'Arve 'Ereṣ Yisra'el* (Tel-Aviv, 1947), which provides a detailed study of the Palestine-Arab villages and cities—their origins, composition, religion, education, literature, organizations, and establishments. The chapter devoted to the leading Arab clans, the heads and chieftains of the influential families, their various members, their aspirations and capabilities, positions, intrigues, and accomplishments, is a classic of its kind and a model of dispassionate appraisal of a charged situation. Similar in design, but differing in execution by devoting more space to Palestine-Arab economics and politics, is J.

Waschitz' *Ha-'Arvim be-'Ereṣ Yisra'el, kalkalah ve-ḥevrah, tarbut u-mediniyut* (Merḥaviah, 1947). This volume, which may be further characterized as a Marxist appraisal of conditions along the lines of the Miflegat Po'alim Me'uḥedet, is accompanied by a wealth of photographs, diagrams, and charts.

The current literary crop also abounds in geographical summaries, geological surveys, studies of climatology and meteorology, cultivable area estimates, cultivated areas, afforestation, and amelioration processes. Through these publications the old Biblical exhortation expressed in Numbers 13:18-19 "... see the land, what it is ... whether it is good or bad ..." assumes new meaning.

In this field Joseph Braslawski's *Ha-yada'ta et ha-'areṣ* (Tel-Aviv, 1948) ranks first. The initial volume of this, his *magnum opus*, which describes Galilee and the valleys of Northern Palestine, reached us in a fourth, enlarged and revised edition. The companion volume, devoted to the southern part of the country and entitled *'Ereṣ ha-Negev* (Tel-Aviv, 1946), contains a wealth of material and documents tracing the efforts of the early Zionist settlers to penetrate this desolate and remote region and to establish there observation posts preliminary to mass colonization. Although these two volumes differ in plan and execution in that the former is a collection of inter-related articles, written at different times, and the latter a concentrated effort to grasp the Negev as a whole, both shed much light on the geography of that region.

Closely related are Ben-Zion Luria's *Gelilot ba-moledet* (Tel-Aviv, 1946), a collection of essays and researches in the history and topography of Palestine, and the volume edited by Sh. Rosenbaum *Ha-'adam ve-ha-'aklim be-*

'Ereṣ Yisra'el (Tel-Aviv, 1948). The well-known Palestine guide, Zev Vilnay, whose previous volumes helped to interpret the country to thousands of tourists and gained such wide circulation, rounded out his series by publishing his *Madrik 'Ereṣ Yisra'el ve-'Ever ha-Yarden ha-mizraḥi, Ḥoran, ve-Sinay* (Tel-Aviv, 1948).

What Braslawski's studies supplied for the Negev, Yiṣḥaḳ Shapiro's work did for Jerusalem. His *Yerushalayim mi-ḥuṣ la-ḥomah, toladah, ve-havay* (Jerusalem, 1948) traces the development of the New City during the past 90 years and shows how it grew to more than ten times the size of the Old or Walled City which covers an area of about one square mile. The fairly detailed accounts of the founding of the new quarters, the customs and ceremonies observed by the many different communities inhabiting them and the various institutions which they established to care for their needs and which follow Old World patterns, are of timely interest.

It was but natural that the working conditions of the Arabs in the neighboring countries, and especially the attempts of the Arab laboring classes to organize, should claim the attention of a community which evolved a strong and united labor federation along Western traditions. Aharon Cohen's *Tenu-'at hapo'alim ha-'arvit* (Tel-Aviv, 1948) offers a concise introduction to that subject. A. Bonne's *Medinah ve-kalkalah ba-mizraḥ ha-tikon, gilguleha shel ḥevrah bi-temuratah* (Jerusalem, 1948) traces the political, economic, and sociological changes in the Middle East during the past century. It is the result of 20 years of concentrated research by an expert in this field and the author of many valuable studies on that region.

Many of these studies, it is true, are

not definitive, as their authors have no hesitation in pointing out. But there can be no doubt about their contribution to a better understanding of the problems faced by that key sector. Recording as they do conditions and developments at this particular juncture in history, their importance cannot be overestimated.

Preparations for Israel's war of independence inspired the reissue of Mendel Wohlman's treatise on the operations of the Hebrew underground during the Talmudic period, *Ha-maḥteret ha-'ivrit bi-teḥufat ha-Talmud* (Tel-Aviv, 1948), which first saw light in Warsaw in 1924. A study of ancient Jewish military colonies outside Palestine, which, according to P. Korngreen's *Moshavot ševa'iyot shel ha-yehudim bi-yeme ḳedem* (Tel-Aviv, 1948), date back to the fall of Samaria in 722 B. C., is a further expression of this spirit. Students of the ancient Near East may not agree with the author's contention that Elephantine served as a model for similar military outposts elsewhere, but his detailed discussion of that settlement certainly deserves reading. A promising attempt to record the diversified experiences and far-flung activities of the Jewish underground in Palestine during World War II has been made in *Magen ba-seter. Mi-pe'ulot ha-maḥteret ha-'Ereš Yisre'elit be-milḥemet ha-'olam ha-shemiyah* (Tel-Aviv, 1948), edited by Zerubavel Glass.

Professor E. L. Sukenik's *Megillot genuzot* (Jerusalem, 1948), or Hidden Scrolls, containing a preliminary report on the portion of the widely publicized

ancient Hebrew scrolls accidentally discovered two years ago in the neighborhood of Ain Feshkha, which were acquired by the Hebrew University, heads the list of Israeli publications in Semitics and archeology. His study of the synagogue of Dura-Europos and its frescoes entitled *Bet ha-keneset shel Dura-Europos ve-šiyurav* (Jerusalem, 1947) is a successful attempt to describe the synagogue of Dura dated A. D. 245 and to interpret and evaluate its murals against the specific background of the Jewish community in Babylonia.

A noteworthy contribution to Hebrew philology and the relation of Hebrew to general Semitics is Professor N. H. Torczyner's (now Ṭur-Sinai) first volume on the basic problems in the science of Hebrew and its literary sources *Ha-lashon ve-ha-sefer; ba'ayot yesod be-madda' ha-lashon u-vi-mekorateha hasifrutiym* (Jerusalem, 1948). Mention should also be made of Jacob Pereman's *Sefer mishle 'Ashur u-Bavel* (Tel-Aviv, 1947), which forms the opening volume of the Assyriological Section of the Palestine Publications on the Ancient East. This book of Assyro-Babylonian proverbs provides the cuneiform texts with a Hebrew translation, an introduction, notes, and vocabularies.

Before concluding this brief review one should refer to the excellent annuals published, under different titles, by the leading daily *Davar*, which contain a wealth of useful information on modern Palestine and present complete bibliographies of Hebrew book production

Slavica

THIS review covers Slavic materials received in the Library of Congress during 1949. As the majority of these titles bear 1948 imprints, a note on book production in the Soviet Union for that year is given below.

All publishing in Russia is under government control and is concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few firms. The largest of these is the Associated State Publishing House (OGIZ) which, with eight central establishments and 18 territorial and regional branches, published more than 126,000,000 books in 1948. A long series of books on noted Russian travellers is being completed by the Geographical Publishing House, which has also begun the publication of a series of popular scientific works describing various regions of the Soviet Union. The Publishing House for Books on Agriculture plans a new, revised edition of the *Agricultural Encyclopedia* in four volumes. The Publishing House for Scientific and Theoretical Literature is publishing a complete ten-volume edition of the works of the Academician Zhukovsky, the father of Russian aviation. The State Publishing House for Fiction published 78 titles by Soviet writers in printings of more than 2,000,000, and 55 Russian and foreign classics, while the section for the literature of the Slav countries published 16 works by Bulgarian, Serbian, Czech, Slovene, Croat, and Polish writers. The State Children's Literature Publishing House issued 26,500,000 copies of children's books during the year.

In 1949 the Library of Congress received through exchange and by purchase approximately 35 per cent of all the publications issued in the Soviet Union during 1948,

a slight increase over the preceding year. In number of pieces (books, periodicals, newspapers, and pamphlets) the total received is 19,808.

In addition the Library received a large collection of Russian material from the former U. S. Legation at Riga. Consisting of over 93,000 items, of which more than 50 per cent were newspapers, the collection has filled many substantial gaps in the Library's files of newspapers and periodicals. The duplicates will be made available on an exchange basis to the various centers of Russian studies in this country.

As current acquisitions of Soviet publications are now recorded in the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*,* it will not be necessary to give here a complete list of new Soviet titles received. Accessions in the fields of law and music have been described in reports on these subjects which appeared in previous issues of this *Journal*. This report, therefore, will be limited to outstanding contributions in the various fields not otherwise covered.

Geography

Acquisitions in the field of geography for the past year do not compare in quality with those received in previous years. In addition to a few new editions or reprints of earlier accounts of Russian travellers and explorers as, for example, Afanasii Nikitin's *Khozhenie za tri moria Afanasiia Nikitina, 1466-1472* (1948), G. E. Grum-

*Issued by the Library of Congress and obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$3.00 per year.

Grzhimailo's *Opisanie putestestviia v Zapadnyi Kitai* (1948), and N. M. Przheval'skii's *Iz Zaisana cherez Khani v Tibet i na verkhov'ia Zheltoi reki* (1948) and his *Ot Kiakhty na istoki Zheltoi reki* (1948), the Library received only a small number of original studies of sufficient merit to warrant inclusion here. A reference work by A. S. Barkov, *Slovar'-spravochnik po fizicheskoi geografii* (1948), is of outstanding importance to scholars in the field of physical geography. The first edition, published in 1941, soon went out of print. Containing over 2,000 words of general geographical terminology, as well as terms in the fields of geology, geophysics, astronomy, botany, and the history of geographical sciences, it is also of great value for its brief biographical sketches of over 100 members of various expeditions and well-known explorers. It is supplemented with comparative tables on geographical periods and earthquakes and with various statistical data of importance to geographical studies.

Among other useful accessions is a study of the climatological zones of the Soviet Union by A. A. Borisov, *Klimaty SSSR* (1948), with several climatological maps and charts of meteorological observations based on the latest data. The work is intended as a textbook for universities and pedagogical institutions. Mention should be made, also, of a new edition of V. A. Berezkin's *Dinamika moria* (1947), which is considered to be the most complete work of its kind. In this category, M. V. Klenova's *Geologiya moria* (1948) is another real contribution. A substantial review of Russian geographical studies of the seventeenth century is provided by D. M. Lebedev's *Geografiia v Rossii XVII veka* (1949).

It is gratifying to learn that the All-Union Geographical Society has resumed publication of its monographic series, "Zapiski." It is hoped that much valuable material which has been accumulating for many years will be made available through

this medium. Thus far the Library has received only A. V. Khabakov's *Osnovnykh voprosakh istorii razvitiia poverkhnosti luny* (1949).

Another accession worthy of mention here is B. A. Fedorovich's *Lik pustyni* (1948) in which the author discusses such questions as the origin of deserts, their climate, rivers, wandering lakes, vegetation, and fauna. M. I. A. Pavlov's *Geografiia SSSR* (1948) is an excellent textbook on Soviet geography. K. K. Markov's *Osnovnye problemy geomorfologii* (1948) is one of the most important works in a new branch of geographical science which has made swift progress in the past decade.

Regional studies have been greatly encouraged by the Soviet Government in recent years and, as a result, numerous works of this kind have been issued. Nineteen forty-eight was especially productive of economic geographies covering various regions of the USSR. Of these the following have been acquired: V. A. Anuchin, *Zakarpatskaia oblast'* (1947), *Nizhnee Povolzh'e* (1948), and G. D. Rikhter, *Sever Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR* (1946). Manchuria, which for some time has been neglected, has been the subject of two substantial studies: P. I. Glushakov's *Man'chzhuriia* (1948) and V. A. Anuchin's *Geograficheskie ocherki Man'chzhurii* (1948).

The Arctic region is still of great interest to Soviet scientists. Among recent acquisitions several new editions of classics, as well as new works, have been added to the Library's impressive collection on this subject. The following new items should be mentioned: D. B. Karelin, *Po Sovetskoi Arktike* (1948), A. F. Laktionov, *Severnyi poliis* (1949), M. Stavnitser, *Russkie na Shpitsbergene* (1948), N. N. Zubov, *Russkie v Arktike* (1948), A. S. Iakovlev, *Rural Amundsen* (1948), F. P. Vrangeli, *Putestestvie po severnym beregam Sibiri i po Ledovytomu moriu* (1948).

Geographical studies of several regions outside Russia were also represented in the

Library's acquisitions for 1949. These covered Africa, Japan, Latin America, Portugal, Rumania, and Turkey.

Geology

Geological research in the Soviet Union is conducted on a scholarly level and Russian geologists continue to enjoy a good reputation even abroad. In recent years the study of Soviet geology has made such rapid strides that it is difficult for the literature of the subject to keep pace. Consequently, a large number of manuscripts are still awaiting publication. Current periodicals and transactions of various institutions have absorbed most of the recent studies and only a small portion of them have found their way into textbooks. The most important books in this field received in the past year are *Geologiya SSSR*, vol. 9 (1947), published by the Ministry of Geology and covering the northern Caucasus, and V. A. Obruchev's *Po goram i pustyniam Srednei Azii* (1948). Obruchev, the dean of Russian geologists, was 85 years old when this study made its appearance. In his younger days he took part in all major expeditions and explorations and his work will be considered a classic for a long time to come. The following works should also be mentioned: P. A. Griushe, *Obshchaia geologiya dlia gornykh spetsial'nostei* (1948, a textbook); S. A. Iakovlev, *Obshchaia geologiya*, 9th ed. (1948, a textbook); A. P. Karpinskii, *Ocherki geologicheskogo proshlogo Evropeiskoi Rossii* (1947, published by the Academy of Sciences in a popular series); A. K. Rusanov, *Spektral'nyi analiz* (1948); N. M. Strakhov, *Osnovy istoricheskoi geologii*, 3d ed., 2 vols. (1948); A. Z. Veselov, *Bogatstva zemnykh neдр* (1948).

History

An examination of recent acquisitions reveals a substantial number of scholarly

studies of early Russia, such as: B. A. Rybakov's *Remeslo drevnei Rusi* (1948), in which the author utilizes new archeological material in his description of many well-developed types of handicraft in ancient Russia and the methods by which the articles produced were exported to Western Europe; A. A. Novosel'skii's *Bor'ba Moskovskogo gosudarstva s tatarami v pervoi polovine XVII veka* (1948), an excellent study of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the Russian State in the first half of the seventeenth century; B. D. Grekov's edition of *Istoriia kul'tury drevnei Rusi*, vol. 1 (1948), which covers the material aspects of the cultural development of ancient Russia from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. Volume two will cover the evolution of spiritual factors of Russian culture for the same period.

Of the other historical publications recently received, only a few need special mention: M. M. Bogoslovskii, *Petr I*, vols. 4-5 (1948); F. A. Garin's *Izgnanie Napoleona* (1948) is an unusual compilation of fragments from various memoirs and sections of belles-lettres on the Napoleonic War and should be an excellent reference guide for lecturers. The Soviet Army is the subject of a work by A. Kovalevskii, *Boevoi put' Sovetskoi Armii* (1949), which pays a high tribute to the "Lenin-Stalin genius in creating an army which withstood the pressure of the Entente and defeated the combined forces of the interventionists and the White Guards." *Semiletniaia voina* (1948), published by the Central State Military Historical Archives, is a compilation of seven chapters provided with a good-sized bibliography and a detailed list of geographical names. A. I. Sorokin's *Oborona Port-Artura; Russko-Iaponskaia voina, 1904-1905 gg.* (1948) is a military and historical description of the defense of Port Arthur, intended for generals and other officers of the Red Army.

Textbooks on general history, on Soviet history, and on the teaching of history in

Soviet schools are quite numerous. The few mentioned here were selected at random and are intended for self-education as well as for students in schools. These are: V. I. Avdiev, *Istoriia drevnego Vostoka* (1948); V. S. Sergeev, *Istoriia drevnei Gretsii* (1948); S. I. Kovalev, *Istoriia Rima* (1948); and *Khrestomatiia po istorii SSSR*, vol. 3 (1948), edited by S. S. Dmitriev and M. V. Nechkina.

Special interest in the Far East is evidenced by the publication of a number of studies on the Mongolian People's Republic: E. M. Murzaev, *Mongol'skaia Narodnaia Respublika* (1948), N. V. TSapkin, *Mongol'skaia Narodnaia Respublika* (1948), and N. Vargin, *Mongol'skaia Narodnaia Respublika* (1949). Each gives a brief survey of the history, natural resources, and political and cultural developments of this Republic.

Considerable interest in other countries as well is shown in the publication of A. F. Miller's *Ocherki noveishei istorii Turtsii* (1948), recommended as a textbook, and V. F. Gaidukevich's *Bosporskoe tsarstvo* (1949), the result of archeological explorations in the region of the Bosphorus where the author had spent many years. The Western Hemisphere is investigated in two monographs: A. A. Guber's *Filipinskaia Respublika 1878 g. i amerikanskii imperializm* (1948), which deals with the Philippine phase of "America's expansion" in the Pacific, and L. Lubok's *Imperialisticheskaia politika SShA v stranakh Karaibskogo basseina* (1948), in which the author describes and "exposes the American falsification" of the history of Caribbean America.

Political Science

No outstanding works were received in political science. Most of the publications in this field, which are issued in a popular series entitled "Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniuiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniu," are of a rationalizing or

propagandizing character. This series includes such titles as: E. Korovin, *Osnovnye printsipy Sovetskoi vneshnei politiki* (1947), *Sovetskii Soiuz i berlinskii vopros* (1949), E. Zhukov, *Sovetskii Soiuz v bor'be za svobodu i nezavisimost' narodov* (1947), E. Dunaeva, *Sotrudnichestvo natsii* (1948), B. Stein, *Samoopredelenie narodov i problema mezhdunarodnoi opeki* (1947), and A. E. Pasherstnik, *Kollektivnyi dogovor v SSSR* (1949). One of the issues of this series, N. L. Rubinstein's *Tridtsat' let sovetskoi vneshnei politiki* (1948), should be mentioned separately as it is an extremely useful and compact survey of Soviet foreign policy for the last 30 years.

Among the more serious studies the following monographs should be mentioned: N. L. Rubinstein's *Sovetskaia Rossiia i kapitalisticheskie gosudarstva v gody perekhoda ot voyny k miru, 1921-1922 gg.* (1948), which covers a complex period in the history of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the outside world and describes the struggles of Soviet diplomats to establish trade relations on an equal basis with other countries; V. M. Molotov's *Voprosy vneshnei politiki* (1948), a compilation of Molotov's speeches and declarations at meetings of the United Nations during the first three years after the war; and B. E. Stein's "*Russkii vopros*" na Parizhskoi mirnoi konferentsii, 1919-1920 gg. (1949), which is an interesting study of the Soviet interpretation of the Russian question at the Paris Peace Conference.

The new sixth edition of *SSSR Administrativno-territorial'noe delenie soiuznykh respublik na 1 maia 1949 goda* (1949) is a most important reference work, widely used in this country in connection with geographical and administrative studies of the USSR. The book includes tables of the latest administrative divisions with a helpful alphabetical list of regions, districts, and cities, as well as villages and hamlets which serve as seats of administrative units. Separate lists are given for important changes which took place while this

work was being printed, and a list of former place names with the new names in a parallel column is also furnished.

Volume two has been added to the collection of diplomatic source material *Dokumenty i materialy kanuna vtoroi mirovoi voyny* (1948), covering the 1938-39 materials in the archives of Herbert von Dirksen, a Nazi ambassador to Tokyo, Moscow, and London.

Of the set of Stalin's *Sochineniia* published by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute in Moscow, the Library has acquired volumes 9 and 10, covering his writings of 1926 and 1927. The set, when completed, will consist of 16 volumes.

Social Sciences

The general field of the social sciences has unusually small representation in recent acquisitions. Perhaps the most significant work is V. M. Shtein's *Ocherki razvitiia russkoi obshchestvenno-ekonomicheskoi mysli XIX-XX vekov* (1948), which deals with the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of Russian social thought from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present day. Though this was not favorably received by the Soviet critics because of the author's independent treatment of the subject, it is nevertheless worthy of attention as one of the very few substantial studies of its kind.

The fourth Five Year Plan (1946-50) is of uncommon interest to students of Soviet economy. It must be said, however, that owing to Russia's restrictive information policy, the acquisitions in this field are considerably limited in quantity and quality. There is no question that the Soviets are publishing a great deal more about their economy than is being made available abroad. This limitation of information is a serious handicap in the study of the results and degree of attainment of goals of the new Five Year Plan. From among the few important

works received special mention should be made of the new edition of *Slovar'-spravochnik po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi statistike* (1948), issued by the Central Statistical Committee, which needs no elaboration as to its intrinsic value for studies in Soviet economy.

Another important new edition relating to the earlier period of Russian economy is the second volume of P. I. Liashchenko's *Istoriia narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR* (1948), consisting of 23 chapters and appendices of chronological tables, bibliography, and subject and author indexes. This work found high favor with Soviet officials and was awarded the Stalin Prize.

The Gosplan has issued a valuable series of popular studies on the economics, cultural development, and postwar problems of various Soviet Republics. Of these the Library has received: O. A. Sepre, *Estonskaia SSR* (1948), N. I. Rogovskii, *Kirgizskaia SSR* (1948), P. Pashinin, *Sovetskii Azerbaidzhan* (1948), Kh. Abdullaev, *Sovetskii Uzbekistan* (1948), and several others.

An entire issue of Moscow University's *Uchenye zapiski* (no. 123, 1948) is devoted to a large number of questions on Soviet economy, the history of Russian economic thought, and criticism of "bourgeois" political thought.

Students of the organization, production, and financial activity of Soviet industry may find information of practical value in the following publications: P. V. Evseev, *Kooperativnaia i mestnaia promyshlennost' v poslevoennoi piatiletke* (1948), A. I. Notkin, *Ocherki teorii sotsialisticheskogo proizvodstva* (1948), and I. D. Sher, editor, *Finansirovanie promyshlennogo stroitel'stva* (1947).

Studies of Soviet finance and banking have been advanced by the publication of I. F. Gindin's *Russkie kommercheskie banki* (1948), F. I. Mikhalevskii's *Ocherki istorii deneg i denezhnogo obrashcheniia*, vol. 1 (1948), and K. N. Plotnikov's *Biudzhety sotsialisticheskogo gosudarstva* (1948).

Among new studies on railroad economics will be found: V. B. Babelian, *Ekonomicheskii analiz deiatel'nosti zheleznodorozhnoi stroitel'noi organizatsii* (1948), A. S. Chudov, editor, *Planirovanie na zheleznodorozhnom transporte*, vol. 1 (1948), N. G. Vinnichenko, *Finansirovanie zheleznikh dorog po osnovnoi deiatel'nosti* (1948), and *Voprosy ekonomiki zheleznodorozhnogo transporta* (1948).

Soviet trade is adequately covered in S. A. Pokrovskii's *Vneshniaia torgovlia i vneshniaia torgovaia politika Rossii* (1947), N. N. Riauzov's *Statistika sovetskoi torgovli* (1948), N. I. Vasenin's *Organizatsiia i tekhnika roznicnoi torgovli promyshlennymi tovarami* (1948), and M. M. Lifits' *Sovetskaia torgovlia* (1948).

The absence of serious studies on the economics of other countries is conspicuous though not surprising in view of the fate which befell Varga's work, *Izmeneniia v ekonomike kapitalizma*.

Science and Technology

There are numerous research bodies in the USSR issuing large quantities of works on science and technology. The Academy of Sciences is the most prolific publisher of scientific material. It has been recommended that in the interest of efficiency and economy this Academy become the sole center for the distribution of scientific material in the future.

In the past year 224 publications, representing all branches of science, have been awarded the Stalin Prize. These works were selected on the basis of their development of advanced theoretical ideas. They deal with theoretical problems of primary importance for practical work in agriculture, industry, and other fields. Several of these may be mentioned here. *Nauchnoe nasledstvo*, vol. 1 (1948), issued by the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, gives a comprehensive review of the progress of Russian science from Lomonosov to the

Revolution of 1917. An abundance of biographical and other data, covering the progress of Russian science in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, can be found in *Liudi russkoi nauki*, 2 vols. (1948), edited by I. V. Kuznetsov. The Soviet period is represented by S. I. Vavilov's *Tridtsat' let sovetskoi nauki* (1947) and its English translation, *Soviet Science: Thirty Years*, published in Moscow in 1948.

Summaries of the development of the mathematical and astronomical sciences since the downfall of the monarchy are well presented in *Matematika v SSSR za tridtsat' let, 1917-1947* (1948), edited by A. G. Kurosh, and *Astronomiia v SSSR za tridtsat' let, 1917-1947* (1948), edited by M. S. Zverev. Both works contain comprehensive bibliographies of the most important works covering the whole period.

Progress in paleontology is the subject of L. Sh. Davitashvili's *Istoriia evoliutsionnoi paleontologii ot Darvina do nashikh dnei* (1948), in which the author severely criticizes the "reactionary conceptions in this field developed by the bourgeois scientists" and reviews the contributions of Soviet scientists. He also outlines, as work for further elaboration, the most pressing problems in this science.

Acquisitions in chemistry and physics are well represented by the work of V. IA. Anosov and S. A. Pogodin, *Osnovnye nachala fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza* (1947), in which the authors succeed in systematizing the basis of this comparatively new section in the field of general chemistry. A. E. Arbuzov's *Kratkii ocherk razvitiia organicheskoi khimii v Rossii* (1948) presents a compact review of Russian organic chemistry and the contributions made by Russian chemists to world chemical science. L. A. Sena's *Stolknoveniia elektronov i ionov s atomami gaza* (1948) is a serious study of the problems connected with the collision of electrons and ions with atoms of gas. V. V. Korshak's *Sintez i issledovanie vysokomoleku-*

liarnykh soedinenii (1949) is a welcome addition to the Library's collection of very sparse literature on this new branch of organic chemistry. A comprehensive history of physics by P. S. Kudriavtsev, *Istoriia fiziki*, of which vol. 1 (1948) has been received, will eventually appear in 15 volumes and undoubtedly will be of encyclopedic value.

Since the Army Medical Library is the chief recipient of Soviet medical literature in the United States, this report will concern itself only with a few general items in this field, namely: G. A. Batkis' *Organizatsiia zdavookhraneniia* (1948), which surveys the whole structure of public health in the Soviet Union, and Kh. G. Khodos's *Uchebnik nervnykh boleznei* (1948), a highly recommended comprehensive textbook on nervous diseases.

Technological progress in the Soviet Union is attracting considerable attention abroad. Especially is this true in connection with the present Five Year Plan, in which particular stress is placed on the mechanization of production processes which hitherto had been dependent on the intensive use of labor. Assembly-line methods are now given wide application in industry. The most useful recent work in the technical field is the *Mashinostroenie; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik*, vols. 1-14 (1946-49), an invaluable reference work for various specialists in this field.

In the present Five Year Plan a substantial program also has been initiated for the development and modernization of the transportation system, which was severely crippled during the Nazi invasion. Of the numerous works received, the following are of primary interest: P. F. Dubinskii, *Promyshlennye zheleznye dorogi*, vol. 2 (1948); G. K. Evgrafov, *Mosty na zheleznykh dorogakh*, 2 vols. (1947); A. V. Gorinov, *Proektirovanie zheleznykh dorog* (1948) of which the first three of four volumes have been received; V. K. Nekrasov, *Postroika avtomobil'nykh dorog* (1947);

L. N. Nikol'skii, *Teoriia i raschet vagonov* (1947); I. I. Vasil'ev, *Organizatsiia dvizheniia na zheleznodorozhnom transporte*, vol. 1 (1948); *Sbornik standartov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta* (1948).

Engineering in Russia from the earliest times to the Revolution of 1917 has been substantially covered by L. I. Gumilevskii's *Russkie inzheneri* (1947). The second volume, which is now in preparation, is devoted to the Soviet period.

Education

American educators, who have closely followed Soviet educational policy, no doubt have noticed that in recent years there has been a definite reversion to pre-revolutionary educational practices which had been discarded in the early period of the Soviet regime. As soon as a better knowledge of the past and some experience in organization had been acquired, many of these former practices were re-evaluated and applied to the existing system. These tendencies in educational policy were quite apparent long before the war, which helped to accentuate this trend and to establish it as the permanent foundation of postwar educational policy. This accounts for the many new editions or reprints of works on education of the pre-revolutionary period. Among the especially noteworthy acquisitions in this category are V. G. Belinskii's *Izbrannye pedagogicheskie sochineniia* (1948) and N. N. Razumovskii's *Pedagogicheskie idei N. G. Chernyshevskogo* (1948).

Statistical information on Soviet school activities in the past academic year is found in the *USSR Information Bulletin* (March and July 1949), which reports, among other facts, that the publication of textbooks, of which there has been an acute shortage in the past few years, will have reached the staggering figure of 174 million copies in 1949-50.

The new edition of *Spravochnik dlia*

postupaiushchikh v vysshie uchebnye zavedeniia Soiuza SSR v 1948 godu (1948), which contains up-to-date information on entrance requirements for Soviet universities and institutions of higher learning, is of primary importance to educators. Another useful acquisition in this category, *Aspirantura vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii SSSR; po dannym na 1 iulia 1948 g.* (1949), is a valuable manual for postgraduate students.

Several other publications, though not equally important, at least should be listed here. N. A. Konstantinov's *Ocherki po istorii sovetskoi shkoly RSFSR za 30 let* (1948), an historical survey of the school in the RSFSR since the Revolution; E. N. Medynskii's *Narodnoe obrazovanie v SSSR* (1947), a compact history of the development of Soviet schools in the past 30 years; and A. Eferov's *Nerusskie shkoly Povolzh'ia i Priural'ia Sibiri* (1948) are all valuable contributions to the general history of schools in the USSR.

The organization and methods of teaching are covered by I. K. Novikov's *Organizatsiia uchebno-vospitatel'noi raboty v shkole* (1949) and by A. Levshina and others in their textbook for pedagogical institutions, *Doshkol'naiia pedagogika* (1946), which is a complete treatise on the organization of a course on preschool pedagogy.

Children's Books

Children's books in the Soviet Union have become increasingly important and in the last few years have received considerable attention from American educators.

The Library received two essential reference books in this field during 1949. A. P. Babushkina's *Istoriia russkoi detskoi literatury* (1948) is very comprehensive in coverage up to the Soviet period, is well documented, and includes many lists of references. I. I. Startsev's *Detskaia literatura za gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny, 1941-1945* (1947) continues his previous

bibliographies which covered the periods 1918-39. Under the two sections "Books issued by the State Children's Literature Publishing House" and "Books of other publishers," publications are arranged by subject with an author, title, and illustrator index. The age group for which a book is most suitable is indicated with each entry.

As in all fields of education, new titles for children and young people are permeated with Soviet ideology. Many of them are written about children of school age, yet deal with the vital problems of the day. A typical example is I. Likstanov's *Malyshok*. This story of a boy from the Urals is based on "reality" and includes quite a bit of information concerning production and technology, but it also reveals the principles underlying Soviet life and shows the joys of creative labor. It was awarded a Stalin Prize.

Something of the variety of subjects found in the children's books acquired in 1949 may be seen in the following titles selected at random: V. V. Maiakovskii's *Vladimir Il'ich Lenin* (1948, biography); M. Tiurin's *Vsemirnaia federatsiia demokraticheskoi molodezhi* (1949, political science); N. N. Mikhailov's *Zemlia russkaia* (1947, social sciences); M. A. Bulatov's *Ladushki, russkie narodnye igrovyie pesenki* (1948, music); M. S. Eigenson's *Kniga o solntse* (1948, pure science); and S. Pogorelovskii's *Chasy* (1948, technology). There were also many new editions of the classics, among which Pushkin's works were most conspicuous.

Literature

Literature in the USSR is a component part of the general political structure and therefore has a distinctly functional role in carrying out Party instructions. During the war it was used to bolster the morale of the people and the Army. In the postwar period it has been harnessed by the Party for psychological warfare and

as propaganda in the task of strengthening the Party's ideological stability, which was somewhat weakened during the war. It is also being used widely as a weapon of propaganda in the reconstruction program with its fourth Five Year Plan and its new goals in agriculture and industry.

In this new task the novel has shifted its emphasis from patriotism and nationalism, so prevalent in the war period, to the presentation of everyday problems of reconstruction and to the bolstering of the new Soviet ideology. The heroes or heroines of the new novel are usually young people just returned from the front who have plunged themselves energetically into improving methods of production on farms or in industries, thus raising the standard of living. This plot with slight variations is employed in most of the Stalin Prize-winning novels recently received by the Library. Thus a novel by S. P. Babaevskii, *Kavaler zolotoi zvezdy*, 2 vols. (1947-48), depicts life on a collective farm in the Cossack region; Vasilii Azhaev's *Daleko ot Moskvy* (1948) draws a vivid picture of the courageous labor of the Soviet people; Elizaveta Mal'tsev's *Ot vsego serdtsa* (1949) deals with the hardship of peasants in northern Russia. Among other prize novels received are: K. A. Fedin's *Neobyknovennoe leto* (1949), Vilis Lacis' *Buria* (1948), and Vladimir Popov's *Stal' i shlak* (1949).

That poetry also is permeated with this ideology can be seen in the more important poetical works received recently, such as A. I. Nedogonov's *Flag nad sel'sovetom* (1949) and N. S. Tikhonov's *Gruzinskaiia vesna* (1949).

Old classics, however, seem to hold a definite charm for the Soviet people, judging by the substantial number of new editions published in 1948-49. Among these are L. N. Tolstoi's *Sobranie khudozhestvennykh proizvedenii*, 11 vols. (1948) and many new studies about Tolstoi which indicate an increasing interest among

Soviet readers. There seems to be a genuine effort to penetrate the profound significance of Tolstoi's literary heritage and his place in Russian and in world literature.

An interesting addition has been made to the literature on M. IU. Lermontov in volumes 45-46 of *Literaturnoe nasledstvo* (1948), beautifully illustrated works enriched with new material which includes recently discovered manuscripts of 1832, among which are a revision of the poem "Litvinka" and a revised text of "The Demon." Here also will be found three hitherto unpublished letters.

The most important event in the Russian literary world in 1949 was the celebration of A. S. Pushkin's 150th anniversary. In the course of the year, about 12 million copies of his works have been published in 75 different languages. His books have always been published in large editions, but never on this large a scale.

Although a more detailed description of Pushkin's works in the Library of Congress will appear in a later issue of this *Journal*, two anniversary editions should be noted here: *Sochineniia* (1949), in one volume, and *Sobranie sochineniia v 6 tomakh* (1949). Another important acquisition relating to Pushkin is a complete set of a Pushkin exhibit, consisting of large, colored plates depicting his life and works in chronological order. This set came as a gift to the Library from the Soviet Embassy.

Linguistics

In the Soviet Union considerable attention has been focused lately on problems of speech. This intensive interest in the practical side of speech, *i. e.*, in the usage of words, pronunciation, grammar, etc., is owing largely to social developments of recent years and particularly to the decrease in illiteracy. Current efforts to solve lexical, stylistic, and grammatical problems relating to the literary language

will lead eventually to the solution of general problems concerned with raising linguistic standards. Serious discussions of these problems are offered in S. P. Obnorskii's *Kul'tura russkogo iazyka* (1948), in which the author reviews the present state of the literary language in the light of the historical development of the Russian language; E. S. Istrina's *Normy russkogo literaturnogo iazyka i kul'tura rechi* (1948), built on the theoretical foundations of normalization; G. O. Vinokur's *Russkoe stenicheskoe proiznoshenie* (1948), which, intended primarily for the theatrical world, discusses the questions of normalization in their relation to the problems of the physiology of sound; and A. S. Orlov's *IAzyk russkikh pisatelei* (1948), an interesting study of the style of Russian writers, published by the Academy of Sciences.

History, grammar, dialectics, morphology, phonetics, etc. are substantially covered by K. I. Bylinskii's *Spravochnik po orfografii i punktuatsii dlia rabotnikov pechati* (1947), R. I. Avanesov's *Ocherki russkoi dialektologii*, vol. 1 (1949), A. N. Gvozdev's *Osnovy russkoi orfografii* (1947), P. P. Ivanov's *Metodika pravopisaniia bezudarnykh glasnykh kornia slova* (1948), I. V. Rakhmanov's *Osnovnye voprosy metodiki prepodavaniia inostrannykh iazykov v srednei shkole* (1948), and L. R. Zinder's *Voprosy fonetiki* (1948).

V. A. Mikhankova's *Nikolai IAkovlevich Marr* (1948) should also be mentioned. In this biography the author presents a profound study of the life and works of a great linguist and includes much hitherto unpublished material.

Special mention should be made of a new edition of the dictionary, *Slovar' sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo iazyka*, vol. 1 (1948), published by the Institute of the Russian Language of the Academy of Sciences USSR. It differs from the previous sixth edition, which was never completed, in that it is not only explanatory but also normative; *i. e.*, it represents

a collection of words recommended by the Academy of Sciences USSR which corresponds more closely to the present concept of the norms of the Russian language.

Students of the Russian language will be interested in an up-to-date dictionary by A. I. Smirnitskii, *Russko-angliiskii slovar'* (1948), of which the outstanding feature is the unusual attention given to the phonetic and grammatical aspects of words.

Art

Acquisitions in the field of fine arts for the past year were rather disappointing as few works of major importance were received. Several items, however, merit consideration, among them, *Pis'ma I. E. Repina* (1948). Of the three volumes published, unfortunately only volume one has thus far reached the Library of Congress. This volume includes the correspondence between I. Repin and V. Stasov, an outstanding historian and art critic, and contains informative material on trends in Russian art of their period. An interesting study of ancient art is presented in V. N. Lazarev's *Iskusstvo Novgoroda* (1947), which gives detailed characteristics of Novgorod architecture, painting, and applied arts from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. N. Sobolevskii, in *Khudozhestvennye promysly Podmoskov'ia* (1948), presents a brief history of the art industry in the suburbs of Moscow. *Kukryniksy* (1948) is an album containing political and satirical works of the famous trio known as Kukryniksy. In addition to reproductions of collective works by the trio, the album contains many individual works by each member. In the field of architecture a recent work of merit is G. B. Barkhin's *Arkhitectura teatra* (1947), in which the author emphasizes early theater architecture and shows a preference for amphitheater structures; his bibliography lists many references to German research in this field.

The two new art series, "Mastera iskusstva" and "Massovaia biblioteka," include a considerable number of brief bio-bibliographical sketches of well-known prerevolutionary and Soviet painters. These series are intended to popularize Russian art among the masses and are made available at a very low price.

S. Kudriavtsev's *Tekhnika restavratsii kartin* (1948) is considered one of the best works published in the past 25 years on the technique of restoring paintings. The development of engraving and lithography is substantially covered by E. F. Gollerbach's *Istoriia graviury i litografii v Rossii* (1948). The graphic arts are also represented in a publication of the Academy of Arts, *Tridtsat' let sovetskogo izobrazitel'nogo iskusstva* (1948), which surveys developments in this field for the past 30 years.

Theater

The Soviet theater had a fairly successful year not only financially, with an indication of progress towards self-support, but also productively, as evidenced in the large number of successful plays. Several of these plays were awarded the Stalin Prize for their passionate dramatization of contemporary life in the spirit of the new ideology. Among these are: A. V. Sofronov, *Moskovskii kharakter* (1949), N. Virta, *Zagovor obrechennykh* (1948), A. Surov, *Zelenaia ulitsa* (1948), and V. Liubimova, *Snezhok* (1948).

The literature on the Soviet theater was enriched with a new work by S. S. Danilov, *Ocherki po istorii russkogo dramaticheskogo teatra* (1948), in which the author not only surveys the development of the Russian theater from the earliest times, but also gives considerable space to the work of great Russian dramatists. A valuable study of the founder of the Moscow Art Theater, Konstantin Stanislavskii, was made by L. Gurvich in his *O Stanislavskom* (1948), in which he narrates

many interesting recollections of this great man for the period 1863-1938.

Recent developments in television and motion pictures are covered in P. V. Shmakov's *TSvetnoe televiúenie* (1948) and M. N. Aleinikov's *Puti sovetskogo kino-iskusstva v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny* (1948), respectively. In the latter the author summarizes the fruitful work of the motion picture industry during World War II.

Reference Books

Most of the important reference works recently received from Soviet Russia on specific subjects have been mentioned above in connection with their respective fields, leaving only reference tools of a general character to be discussed in this section. Among the most useful is *Bibliografiia sovetskoi bibliografii 1946* (1948) which is issued by the All-Union Book Chamber. Listing all bibliographies, bibliographical periodicals, reviews, catalogs, lists, and indexes to periodicals, it constitutes a valuable bibliographical source. Though ostensibly an annual, the preceding volume covered the year 1939. Another useful work is *Ezhegodnik knigi SSSR* (1946-47), issued semi-annually; this includes all current books listed in *Knizhnaia letopis'* for the corresponding period, except textbooks and programs of educational institutions. *Katalog gazet i zhurnalov na 1949 god*, issued by the Ministry of Communications, lists all Russian periodicals and newspapers available for subscription, with subscription rates for the year, month, and single issue. *Kratkaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia* (1948), edited by S. I. Vavilov and others, contains concise, up-to-date information including a chronological table of Russian history from 100,000 years ago through December 1947; it is especially valuable for its biographical data. V. A. Markus' *Osnovy organizatsii i ekonomiki knigoizdatel'skogo dela* (1949), an excellent textbook on polygraphy, contains instructions on

methods of editing and other relevant information, such as that concerning copyright and royalties.

Of bibliographical sources recently added to the Library's collection the following should be mentioned: John Dorosh's *The Study and Teaching of Slavic Languages* (1949), which lists the most important Slavic linguistic publications in all languages from 1914 to date, and his *Guide to Soviet Bibliography* (1950), which is a compilation of Soviet bibliographies in the Library of Congress.

Two other domestic publications, useful in Slavic studies, are: *Slavonic Encyclopedia* (1949), edited by J. S. Roucek, a valuable source of factual material concerning the Slavs, and *A Handbook of Slavic Studies* (1949), a compendium contributed by well-known authorities in this field and edited by L. I. Strakhovsky.

Other Slavic Countries

The receipt of publications from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia during the past calendar year has shown some improvement. Though the book publishing industry in these countries is still far from normal, the book trade in central and southeastern Europe has improved sufficiently to permit a more nearly normal flow of material from these countries through purchase or exchange channels.

BULGARIA

The Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute and National Library at Sofia is the only Bulgarian organization with which the Library of Congress has an agreement for obtaining government publications and commercial books on an exchange basis. Among the most important documentary materials the Library has received are the following: *Planovo stopanstvo* (1947), a monthly periodical on politics and economic planning; *Mesechni izvestiia* (1948), a general statistical bulletin; *Bulgariski*

knigopis (1949), a national bibliographical publication; *Statistika na obrazovaniето 1940-46* (1948); and *Statistika na trudovite zlopoluki 1935-40* (1948).

The Library has also received some important books relating to the humanities and several dictionaries and encyclopedias which should be mentioned here: N. Malcho, *Istoriia na bulgarskata literatura ot Petka Slaveikov do Vtorata Svetova Voina* (1947), a valuable work for the study of Bulgarian literature; I. Lekov, *Pravopisen rechnik na bulgarskii knizha ezik* (1948), a useful language dictionary; S. Mladenov, *Etimologicheski i pravopisen rechnik na bulgarskii knizhoven ezik* (1941), an indispensable dictionary for the study of the Bulgarian language; G. G. Chakalov, *Anglo-bulgariski rechnik* (1948), the most complete dictionary of its kind; *Uputvane za pravopisa na bulgarskii knizhoven ezik* (1945), a concise grammar published by the Ministry of Education containing rules of the new orthography; N. G. Danchev, *Bulgarska entsiklopediia*, which fills a serious gap in the Library's collection; and S. Botev, *Zemedielska entsiklopediia*, a two-volume work on agriculture which has considerable reference value.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The expected nationalization of the book publishing industry in Czechoslovakia has now taken place and as a result the Czech Government will publish virtually all books, musical compositions, etc. and will also have complete control of the distribution of all printed material.

Although Czechoslovakia is one of the signatories of the Brussels Convention of 1886 relating to the exchange of official publications, the receipt of material from that country, interrupted during the war, has not yet been resumed on a prewar scale. However, a considerable number of important publications are being received by exchange from the University of Prague. Among them are such items

as *Uredni list*, the official gazette; *Index k tesnopisecskym zpravam o schuzich ustavodarného Narodního shromazdení republiky Československe od 18. cervna 1946 do 5. cervna 1948* (1948), a digest of the stenographic records of the Constitutional Assembly; *Statistický obzor* (1948), a statistical survey; *Manuel statistique* (1948); *Uredny jízdní rad (zima, 1948-49)*, a schedule for trains, aeroplanes, and ships; Z. Tobolka, *Knigo-pis ceskych a slovenskych tisku* (1939-41), an important, though incomplete, retrospective bibliography on Czechoslovakia; *Bibliografický katalog Československe Republiky* (1946), a general bibliography on Czechoslovakia; and official publications of various ministries, such as *Organisace ceskoslovenskeho statního zřízení* (1948), a list of government agencies published annually by the Ministry of Information.

Among the several hundred purchased monographs published during 1947 and 1948, the following are especially noteworthy: *První československý petiletý plan* (1948) and *Sborník o výstavbě ČSR, namety a zásadní poznámky k celkovému hospodarskému planu ČSR* (1946), valuable additions to the extremely scarce material in the Library's collection on national economy; Klement Gottwald, *Deset let* (1946), a collection of his speeches and articles delivered in 1936-46; *Sest let okupace Prahy* (1946) containing much new material on the German occupation of Prague; *Svět slovanský je nás* (1946), a new study on the Slavic movement; F. Martin, *Edvard Benes, filosof demokracie* (1946), which adds many new facts to the study of the life of Benes; and *Priruční slovník jazyka českého* (1935-40), an official dictionary published by the Academy of Letters. Unfortunately, only the first three volumes of this valuable dictionary have been received thus far.

POLAND

In the National Six Year Plan, the goal for the Polish book publishing industry

was set at an all-time high, with 10 million volumes to be added to public libraries alone. Recent figures on publishing activities in Poland reveal some interesting information on prevailing trends in this field. For example, of a total of 4,195 books and pamphlets appearing on the market during the first nine months of 1948, the number issued by government publishing institutes expanded from 26.3 per cent at the beginning of the period to 32.7 per cent at the end. Also worthy of note is the fact that the National School Publishing Institute is the most active of the government enterprises.

The Library receives a fairly good representation of serials, newspapers, and government publications, although the official exchange agreement under the conditions of the Brussels Convention of 1886, interrupted during the war, has not yet been resumed. Most of the material received in the past year came through the Polish Embassy in Washington and included among many other items: *Monitor Polski*, the official gazette; *Przewodnik bibliograficzny* (1949), the national bibliography published by the Bibliographical Institute of the National Library; *Wiadomości statystyczne* (1949), statistical news; *Dochód narodowy Polski* (1949), national income; and *Przyczynek do statystyki ruchu naturalnego ludności w Polsce w latach 1946 i 1947* (1949), a contribution to vital statistics of Poland in 1946 and 1947, all issued by the Central Statistical Office; *Biuletyn Państwowego instytutu książki* (1949) and the quarterly *Bibliografia bibliografii i nauki o książce* (1949), published by the State Book Institute; *Przegląd biblioteczny* (1948), a bibliographical review published by the Association of Polish Librarians and Archivists; *Zbior dokumentów* (1948), official publication of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and a work which students will find indispensable for the study of Poland's foreign affairs; and *Polski słownik biograficzny*, publication of which was begun by the

Polish Academy of Sciences in 1935 and which is still in progress. So far the Library has received volumes 1-7, no. 4 (34) covering the letters A-Gemma Jan.

Perhaps the most significant acquisition of the year is *Trzaski, Everta i Michalskiego Encyklopedia staropolska* (1939), edited by Aleksander Brückner, a beautifully illustrated two-volume work of great importance for the study of Polish history.

A few other items of reference value which should be mentioned are: *Atlas ziem odzyskanych* (1947), invaluable for the study of the territory recovered by Poland; Jerzy Kondracki's *Mały atlas Polski* (1947), compiled by the Head Office of Survey with the cooperation of the Polish Geographical Society; and *Information on Poland*, published by the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, with its vast store of information consisting of a chronology of events, articles, selected documents, laws, the most important speeches of Polish statesmen, and maps and diagrams, is a most useful publication for non-Polish-speaking students.

Worthy of mention, also, is a special biographical work by Mieczysław Agatstein (M. Jastrun, pseud.), *Mickiewicz* (1949), which is one of the few works received marking the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the greatest Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia is the only Slavic country in which most of the book publishing industry is still in private hands, so far as we know, though, of course, under the close supervision of the State. Of the gradually increasing book output, textbooks still seem to predominate, since, in addition to replacements conforming to the new ideology in schools and universities, a great number are required for the campaign to eradicate illiteracy which is now being launched by the Government.

Book exchange relations have not yet been firmly reestablished with Yugoslavia. There is an agreement, however, with the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences by which a number of publications, mostly documentary, are being received by the Library. Among the most important are: *Sluzbeni list* (1949), the official gazette; *Ustavotvorna skupština FNRJ*, proceedings of the Constitutional Assembly covering the period Nov. 29, 1945-Feb. 1, 1946; *Narodne skupštine FNRJ*, proceedings of the first and second regular sessions of the Congressional Assembly for the period May 15-Dec. 21, 1946, and also of the second, third, and fourth extraordinary sessions for the period May 20, 1946-Dec. 1948; *Bibliografski mesecnik, Izdavačka delatnost u FNRJ*, a national bibliography of Yugoslavia published monthly by the State Information Office; *Mezhdunarodni ugovori Federacije Narodne Republike Jugoslavije* (1948), each issue of which contains the text of a treaty in Serbian and in the language of the country with which it was concluded; *Bibliografija rasprava članakai knjižavnih radova i časopisima Narodne Republike Hrvatske za godinu 1945 i 1946* (1948), a new bibliographical publication covering dissertations and articles and literary works in periodicals published in the People's Republic of Croatia, issued by the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts of Zagreb and the Committee on Scientific Institutions, Universities, and Schools of Higher Learning of the People's Republic of Croatia; *Yugoslav Fortnightly* (1949), a new semi-monthly published in English in Belgrade by the Association of Journalists and devoted to the social, political, economic, and cultural developments of Yugoslavia; and *Ekonomist*, a new periodical published by the Serbian Economic Society, a welcome addition for the economic study of Yugoslavia.

Of the other important publications acquired, only a few can be mentioned here: V. Dedijer, *Jugoslovensko-Albanski odnosi 1939-1948* (1949), based on official documentary materials, some of which are reproduced in facsimile; Ivan Karic, *The New Yugoslavia in Reconstruction and Building Up* (1947), published in English in Belgrade; J. B. Tito, *Borba za oslobodenje Jugoslavi je, 1941-45* (1947), a substantial work on the struggle of the Yugoslav

people during the war years; *Political Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia* (1948), delivered at the 5th Congress of the CPY by J. B. Tito and dealing with the Cominform controversy; and H. Velzek, *Popis imena mjesta u nezavisnoj drzavi Hrvatskoj* (1942), a dictionary of geographical names of Croatia.

JOHN T. DOROSH
Curator, Slavic Room

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE

California. The Centennial of the Gold Rush and the First State Constitution. An Exhibit in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1949, to February 12, 1950. 97 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00.

From Poe to Valéry. A Lecture Delivered at the Library of Congress on Friday, November 19, 1948, by T. S. Eliot. 16 p. Furnished on request to the Publications Section, Secretary's Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Fiscal and Budgetary Phases of Research. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 33 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents.

A Guide to Special Book Collections in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Shirley Pearlove. 66 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 45 cents.

The United States Capitol. A Selected List of References. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. 34 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Public Affairs Bulletin:

No. 77. The China White Paper. By Francis Valeo, October 1949. 57 p. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents.